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THE GREAT ELTCHI.

Mr. Lane-Poole's Life of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, which Messrs. Longmans published yesterday, is an interesting record of one of the most interesting men whose word ever stood for that of England. Ambassadors, excepting when they are quite preternaturally stupid, which is sometimes the case even with English Ambassadors, are always interesting. They are among the few men who are the official incarnations of their country. When Lord Stratford, then only Mr. Stratford Canning, a youth of twenty-three, became British Minister at the Porte, he, lad though he was, spoke with all the authority of the nation which was just then heading the coalition of Europe against Napoleon. And when, full of years and of honours, he retired at the age of seventy-three from his Palace at Constantinople, at the close of the war which England had waged in coalition with France against Russia, he spoke to the last with the full authority of the Empire, which seldom had a more brilliant and never a more faithful representative than he. Mr. Lane-Poole's two portly volumes enable us to follow each stage of that great career, and to sympathise with the hopes and the fears of the most illustrious Ambassador who ever represented England at a foreign Court.

Mr. Kinglake has indelibly impressed Lord Stratford's picture upon the memory. Mr. Lane-Poole fills in the details. His two volumes are a worthy monument of a worthy Englishman, but it is impossible not to feel somewhat saddened by reading them. For great as Lord Stratford was, and marvellous as were the zeal and the genius which he dedicated to the service of his country, his career was a failure. What he says about his attempt to secure the pacification of Greece at a time when, as he says, "the Sea of Marmora was mottled with dead bodies," may be said about his work as a whole: "When I look "back over the whole of the circumstances it appears to me quite "clear that the success I so ardently desired was a simple "impossibility." He was partially conscious of this himself. The Treaty of Paris, which he had hoped would crown the edifice of his diplomatic activity, consummated the ruin of his hopes. He would rather have cut his hand off than have signed that treaty, as he foresaw all too well that unless the Turks were put under tutelage they would cut their own throats. The Powers, instead of placing them under tutelage, expressly exempted them from it, and rendered their regeneration impossible. It was said at the beginning of the Crimean War that there were only two men in Europe who knew exactly what they wanted, and resolutely kept to the question. One of these was Lord Stratford, the other was the Tzar Nicholas. Thirty years and more have passed since then, carrying with them both the great Eltchi and his great antagonist, and we can survey the question that was at issue free from the exciting and distorting passions of the time. It is now evident to every dispassionate reader, even of Lord Stratford's own despatches, that, apart from the details, and apart from the petty jealousies of rival Powers, the Tzar was right and Lord Stratford was wrong. The Russian policy of placing the Turk under tutelage and of developing Christian nationalities into Christian principalities was, even in Lord Stratford's own opinion, the true policy. Lord Stratford only differed in detail as to the power or powers which should exercise the tutelage and develop the principalities. But in essence he agreed with the Tzar. Yet all his genius, and all his energy, were used by the English Foreign Office to carry out an exactly opposite policy, the policy of the so-called independence of the Sultan and the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. That is the tragedy of his career, and the more closely it is scrutinized the more tragic it will appear.

Lord Stratford, like all able Ambassadors, had to suffer many things at the hands of the Government at home. His first great achievement, the conclusion of peace between Russia and Turkey, was "effected without one word of instruction, or even "of notice, and still less of encouragement, from the Foreign Office." No one really knows how stupid men can be unless he has actually been a British Ambassador face to face with a threatening situation abroad, while the Foreign Office at home is "fast asleep" or embedded in obsolete prejudices. To have able men at the front is well, but to place the control of these able men in the hands of the stupid, apathetic, and ill-informed men who neither understand the situation, share the ideas, nor comprehend the necessities of the position, that indeed is cruel. But it is the accustomed fate of all our ablest Ambassadors. Because they are abler than their fellows they see further. Because they are nearer the facts they are able to follow the ever-shifting movements of the foreign situation. But because they see further they are distrusted by the shortsighted who control them, and their knowledge is overruled by the ignorance that often reigns supreme in Downing-street. Of this Lord Stratford had his full share, so far as was possible, in the days before the electric cable had tied the hands of our Ambassadors abroad. Hence, interesting as Mr. Lane-Poole's volumes undoubtedly are, there is an impression of sadness inseparable from the subject. For Lord Stratford was a great man who dedicated his life to serve a lost cause, and at the supreme moment his one chance of success was wrecked by the indifference and ignorance of his employers.

"THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD."

The New Opera at the Savoy.

Last night the new opera at the Savoy was produced in a house brilliant in every sense of the word, electrically and otherwise—brilliant was the success which "The Yeomen of the Guard" achieved, and splendid the enthusiasm with which Sir Arthur Sullivan's charming music was greeted. Lord Londesborough sat in a box. Sir Robert Peel and Sir George Grove were in the stalls. Mr. George Lewis and Mr. Montagu Williams sat next to each other. Mr. Gilbert himself was not in the theatre during the performance, but he was represented by Mrs. Gilbert and his father, a white-haired old gentleman, who sat in the stalls. Miss Fortescue, with a fine display of diamonds, scrutinized every one severely through her *pince-nez*, seldom condescending to gaze upon the scene of her triumphs as a chorus lady. Dr. Hueffer looked serious and learned. Mr. Lucy was buzzing about like a busy bee, and the *Daily News* was further represented by Mr. Robinson and Mr. Moy Thomas. Mr. and Mrs. D'Oyly Carte occupied a box, and Mr. Rutland Barrington was a member of the audience which he was wont to delight. That once indefatigable first nighter Sir Morell Mackenzie was represented by his son, Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie. The evening was a series of triumphs, of encores, and enthusiasm, and the famous triumvirate, Rothschilds of the profession, were called before the curtain when all was over to receive a well-earned tribute of plaudits, and "The Yeomen of the Guard; or, the Merryman and his Maid," is undoubtedly in for a very long run. The delightful melodies, the plaintive ballads, the catching choruses, the lovely trios and quartets, which are scattered so profusely through this new work, will give pleasure to millions. It is enough to say now that the general opinion of a critical house was that Sir Arthur had surpassed his former efforts. Of the music then we may speak specifically and critically another day, when the glamour of the first night has worn off, and the company has lost the nervousness which seems to paralyze it on a *première*. Mr. Gilbert's libretto is as ingenious as ever, though he has for once deserted topsyturveydom and paradox for a story with some pretence to coherence, which he has been content to tell without an appeal to the supernatural, and with small drafts upon his quiver of quips and his stock of alliterative attractions. The period is the sixteenth century, and the action takes place on Tower-green, a striking picture showing our grey and grim old Tower rearing its head into the flies with four trees (very mangy, by the way) in the foreground. The hero is one Fairfax (Mr. Courtice Pounds), who is condemned to die for dealings with the devil alleged by a false loon of an uncle. Fairfax, being the hero and first tenor, is naturally the "handsomest, the bravest, and the best young gentleman in England." The wicked uncle will inherit his property if he dies unmarried, and by the aid of a friendly sergeant of the Yeomen of the Guard (Mr. Temple) he determines to thwart his little game. An hour or so before the time appointed for his execution appears Jack Point (Mr. Grossmith), a vagrant jester, who can be merry, wise, quaint, grim, and sardonic, one by one, or all at once, and who has, moreover, a pretty turn for anecdote. He knows all the jests—ancient and modern—and can riddle you from dawn of day to set of sun.

"And how came you to leave your last employ?" asks the Lieutenant.

"In this wise," replies he. "My lord was the Archbishop of Canterbury, and it was considered that one of my jokes was unsuited to his Grace's family circle. In truth I ventured to ask a poor riddle, sir—Wherein lay the difference between his Grace and poor Jack Point? His Grace was pleased to give it up, sir. And thereupon I told him that whereas his Grace was paid £10,000 a year for being good, poor Jack Point was good—for nothing. 'Twas but a harmless jest, but it offended his Grace, who whipped me and set me in the

stocks for a scurril rogue, and so we parted. I had as lief not take post again with the dignified clergy."

The lieutenant, who is thinking of engaging the jester, asks for some samples of his wit :—

Say that I had sat me down hurriedly on something sharp?

POINT. Sir, I should say that you had sat down on the spur of the moment.

LIEUT. Humph! I don't think much of that. Is that the best you can do?

POINT. It has always been much admired, sir, but we will try again.

LIEUT. Well, then, I am at dinner, and the joint of meat is but half cooked.

POINT. Why, then, sir, I should say—that what is *under*done cannot be helped.

LIEUT. I see. I think that manner of thing would be somewhat irritating.

POINT. At first, sir, perhaps; but use is everything, and you would come in time to like it.

LIEUT. We will suppose that I caught you kissing the kitchen wench under my very nose.

POINT. Under *her* very nose, good sir—not under yours! *That* is where *I* would kiss her. Do you take me? Oh, sir, a pretty wit—a pretty, pretty wit!

But the jester, though he is an amusing person, is of no importance whatever, except that he is the means of introducing his *chic* and charming travelling companion, a strolling singer, Elsie Maynard (Miss Ulmar). So these two happen to wend their way to Tower Green. For a hundred crowns the *chic* soprano consents to marry the doomed tenor, much to the disgust of the Jester, who had his eyes on her. But when it is explained that the

Maid will wed
A man about to lose his head,
No harm to you can thence arise:
In half an hour, poor soul, he dies.
For half an hour
She'll be a wife,
And then the dower
Is hers for life—

the magnanimous jester yields as follows :—

Though as a general rule of life
I don't allow my promised wife,
My lovely bride that is to be,
To marry any one but me,
The circumstances
Of this case
May set such fancies
Out of place;
So, if the fee is duly paid,
And he, in well earned grave,
Within the hour is duly laid,
Objection I will waive!

Elsie is led blindfolded into the cell, marries Fairfax without seeing his face, and is led out again. But the sergeant has a plot to save the life of his prisoner. He has a son who has just returned from the wars, and it is agreed between them that he shall exchange dresses with the prisoner, who will thus be able to escape his fate. Before this can be done, however, there is a gaoler and assistant tormentor to be propitiated—a certain Wilfred Shadbolt, melancholy of visage, with a hangdog, Puritanic countenance, unshaven chin, and black dank hair, clad in sombre apparel, and clanking the keys of his office as he walks. The grim one is in love with Phœbe, the Sergeant's daughter (Miss Jessie Bond), who spurns his suit, in some of the most amusing scenes in the opera. The audience roars with laughter when the wicked Miss Bond scratches this Tudorian Bottom's chin, and addresses with delightful affectation a charming ditty to his eyebrows :—

Upon thy breast
My loving head would rest,
As on her nest
The tender turtle dove—
Were I thy bride!

This heart of mine
Would be one heart with thine,
And in that shrine
Our happiness would dwell—
Were I thy bride!

And all day long
Our lives should be a song:
No grief, no wrong
Should make my heart rebel—
Were I thy bride!

The silvery flute,
The melancholy lute,
Were night owl's hoot
To my love-whispered coo—
Were I thy bride!

The skylark's trill
Were but discordance shrill
To the soft thrill
Of wooing as I'd woo—
Were I thy bride!
But, then, of course, you see
(*The keys being returned safely*)
I'm not thy bride.

By this cajolery the keys are stolen and replaced, Fairfax appears as a yeoman of the Guard, and is joined by a friendly chorus, whose proceedings are interrupted by the melancholy tolling of the bell of St. Peter's. A crowd enters, the block is brought on to the stage, and the black-masked headsman takes his place with axe in hand. Then it is discovered amid general consternation that the doomed man has escaped. In the second act Miss Ulmar falls in love with Fairfax, the disguised beefeater, and is delighted to find that he is her husband. And all ends happily when the news of a reprieve reaches the Tower.

Several changes have been made in the Savoy company, the most important being the replacing of Mr. Rutland Barrington by Mr. Denny. This gentleman will be remembered for his remarkably clever performance of the obtuse and jealous policeman in "Dandy Dick." His impersonation of the Jailer last night was most humorous and clever, his duets with Mr. Grossmith and his passages with Miss Bond being hugely appreciated. Mr. Grossmith was very nervous, but did his jesting and fooling with excellent spirit. Miss Jessie Bond, as usual, took high honours for her vivacity, her demureness, and her appetite for indiscriminate caresses, to say nothing of her charming rendering of the music allotted to her. For some reason it was thought necessary to apologize for the state of Mr. Pounds's throat. Yet Mr. Pounds, who has a delightful light tenor, sang admirably without a symptom of cold. Miss Ulmar acts with spirit, but her singing is void of sympathy; but she is pretty and vivacious, which atones for much. Miss Brandram has few opportunities of distinguishing herself, nor has Mr. Temple. As usual, minor parts are excellently filled—by Miss Rose Hervey, Mr. Wilbraham, Mr. Brownlow, and Mr. Shirley; and the chorus was as good as it could be. The costumes designed by Mr. Percy Anderson play no small part in the success of the opera. When the stage is filled with a gorgeous crowd of Beefeaters in brilliant red, adorned with a wealth of gold coronets and embroidery, and the ladies of the chorus in quaint dresses of the period, the effect is splendid, being heightened, of course, by the grey background of the Tower. Again, nothing could be prettier or more effective than the appearance of Miss Ulmar in the first act, with the gay streamers floating about her drab skirts, and the dainty red cap which crowns her flowing locks. And the motley garb of the Jester becomes Mr. Grossmith's lean person admirably, especially his shrunken shanks. That his profession had its drawbacks even in Henry VIII.'s time was evident from Mr. Grossmith's rendering of the woes of the Buffoon :—

Oh! a private buffoon is a light-hearted loon,
If you listen to popular rumour;
From morning to night he's so joyous and bright,
And he bubbles with wit and good humour!
He's so quaint and so terse, both in prose and in verse,
Yet though people forgive his transgression,
There are one or two rules that all family fools
Must observe, if they love their profession.
Comes a Bishop, maybe, or a solemn D.D.—
Oh, beware of his anger provoking!
Better not pull his hair—don't stick pins in his chair;
He don't understand practical joking.
If the jests that you crack have an orthodox smack,
You may get a bland smile from these sages;
But should it, by chance, be imported from France,
Half-a-crown is stopped out of your wages!
Though your head it may rack with a bilious attack,
And your senses with toothache you're losing,
Don't be mopy and flat—they don't fine you for that,
If you're properly quaint and amusing!
Though your wife ran away with a soldier that day,
And took with her your trifle of money;
Bless your heart, they don't mind—they're exceedingly kind—
They don't blame you—as long as you're funny!

But the world would be sadder without Mr. Grossmith. Long may he continue his clowning.

A PREPOSTEROUS PLEA FOR POLYGAMY.

"BY AN OXFORD M.A."

THERE is perhaps no field of human enterprise and endeavour in which the "psychological moment" is of more vital importance than in the publishing trade. Given to the world at a time when the shifting wind of popular thought sits in the wrong quarter, a work of prodigious learning or brilliant originality upon the most interesting subject will fall stillborn from the press. Seize the propitious moment, and one which is neither learned nor original, dealing with a subject as trite as shoe-leather, will somehow spring into fame as a "success of the season." Messrs. Trübner are well-advised in choosing the present opportunity for a book on marriage.* One might have supposed that the only outside persons deriving any conceivable benefit from the acres of close print to which the *Daily Telegraph* has been adding a rood or so a day were those to whom small allotments were apportioned for the culture on a small scale either of glass-house sentiment or of kitchen-garden commonplace. Such an idea is unfair to the *Daily Telegraph*. The correspondence will have been invaluable—to the author and publishers of "Marriage and Divorce, by an Oxford M.A."

A few months ago one may be allowed to suspect that this book would not have been read. As it is, it is safe to predict that it will be read, and that it will draw down upon its author the privileges of indignant attack. For, while the book on the face of it professes to deal in an ordinarily conservative spirit, and does so deal, with the institution of matrimony as now ordered by Church and State, reviewing it in the light of scriptural authority, with special reference to suggested defects and reforms, the object with which the book was written, and to which the scheme as a whole is subordinated, was plainly an heretical assault upon the outworks of monogamy. Just as a more distinguished heretic is said to have taken as his theme the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire because it involved an account of the origin and rise of the Christian religion, with opportunities of philosophical attack, so has "An Oxford M.A." chosen to review marriage that he might on a general survey the more effectively discover that it means polygamy. To this subject the author allots the largest space in his book, the most prominent notice in his preface. On other points he is sensible and moderate, but commonplace; for this he reserves his flashes of ingenuity, his bursts of eloquence. It must be understood that "An Oxford M.A." does not propose to introduce polygamy forthwith into our social system. The question whether such a change is practicable and desirable under present conditions he distinctly reserves. True, we are given a glimpse of the spirit in which the argument, when it does come, will be conducted. "An Oxford M.A." will give scant quarter to such objections as might be expected to arise from modern theories of the sex relationship. "Scripture," he says sternly, in dismissing one of these (p. 35) "knows no such parity or equality between the sexes." But this is only by the way. The ground to which "An Oxford M.A." confines his argument is one which we do not propose to traverse. We propose merely to trace its outline. Says the author, in setting out on his inquiry into polygamy :—

It is a question which is to be looked at as *a matter of principle*. Either *it*

* "Marriage and Divorce. Including Religious, Legal, and Practical Views of the Question." By an Oxford M.A. (Trübner and Co.)

is, or *it is not*, permitted by the law of God; either it is, or it is not, consistent with the institution of marriage, and the social constitution of mankind: either it is right or it is wrong in itself, independently of time and circumstances, of race, climate, or country. If we find that Almighty God ever distinctly gave his sanction to this proceeding, especially among that nation whom he selected for the purpose of making known his laws and his righteousness, then we cannot suppose that it was fundamentally wrong or sinful in its own nature.

And with this he proceeds to go through the pages of the Old Testament in the style of the old school of Biblical interpretation. We will not stay to speculate what other customs of Oriental antiquity, on which modern Western civilization pronounces with no uncertain voice, might be defended "as a matter of principle" on the same lines.

"An Oxford M.A." easily disposes of the exiguous references to the subject which are to be found in the Mosaic law. The caution in Deuteronomy xvii. against "*multiplying* wives" is the utmost that he has to meet. Then as for distinguished examples, of course he has an *embarras de richesses*. Not to mention Solomon, whom one naturally thinks of at once as a man without any monogamic prejudices, there are "those eminent saints" Abraham, Jacob, and King David. True, as our author graciously concedes (p. 29), "we are not to suppose that even Abraham was wholly without sin." Still, he is unspeakably scandalized to find "some eminent divines presuming to charge Jacob with sin in this matter—for instance, Bishop Wordsworth, in a note on Gen. xxix." "This," exclaims our M.A. (p. 31), "is a very serious imputation to make upon one who stands so high in sacred history as the patriarch Jacob." And a few pages further on he repeats his protest against such disrespectful criticism of the scriptural Upper Ten, especially from such a high quarter. "We cannot forbear saying again that it is a very serious thing for a bishop of Christ's Church to bring these charges of sin . . . against such men as King David and the Patriarch Jacob." "Such a theory as this, if it were allowed to pass unchallenged, would really be subversive of the moral character and teaching of the Bible," he continues. "We therefore appeal most urgently and most directly to the Bishops of our Church, and ask whether they are really prepared to affirm such a judgment as we have here quoted—whether they will allow it to stand without some public and effectual protest."

Should the Bishops prove deaf to this appeal, we commend to them the passage of splendid rhetoric in which M.A. (p. 40) describes the position to which the Old Testament is relegated thereby:—

> How much of the Old Testament will require to be absolutely blotted out, utterly effaced; how many pages must literally be torn out of our Bibles, from this earlier portion of them at least, in order to make this a safe book for the reading of ordinary men? At present, as the Book stands now, in all its naked originality, with all these histories of Abraham, Jacob, Elkanah, David, and others, included in it, it is indeed a most dangerous, a most misleading book—if this modern theory of marriage should be correct.

We fear there is little chance of the English Episcopate responding to M.A.'s invitation (p. 102) to them to emulate the example of Cranmer at the stake. Here is the pronouncement to which at the Lambeth Conference of last July they united in setting their peccant right hands:—

> Polygamy. The sanctity of marriage, as a Christian obligation, implies the faithful union of one man with one woman until the union is severed by death. The polygamous alliances of heathen races are allowed on all hands to be condemned by the law of Christ.

The last sentence of this encyclical dictum "An Oxford M.A." unreservedly disputes. He makes very short work of the New Testament. Except the definite command addressed only to bishops and deacons, there are only two passages of any difficulty. "Whosoever shall put away his wife, except it be for fornication, and shall marry another, committeth adultery" (Matt. xix. 9) does at first sound awkward, says our author. "Does not this positively forbid polygamy? Clearly not. What, indeed, can be plainer than the words themselves?—"Whosoever shall *put away* his wife, ... and marry another:" if therefore a man *does not* put away his wife, but marries another, in addition, then this dictum of Christ does not apply to him at all" (p. 43). Then there is St. Paul's advice—"Nevertheless, to avoid fornication, let every man have his own wife, and let every woman have her own husband" (1 Cor. vii. 2). Does not that sound like allotting one spouse to man and woman alike? Not a bit of it. "The primary object of his advice," says M.A., "is not that every man and woman should have one wife or one husband, and one only; but that every one, both man and woman, should live in the married state, not in a state of celibacy" (p. 45).

We have not, as has been said, any intention of criticising the niceties of Biblical interpretation. The above may be very sound epexegesis. But when our author strays off this ground on to a more debateable one, and seeks to torture a difference of meaning out of the verbal difference in the Greek text, we must join issue. His idea seems to be to make τὴν ἑαυτοῦ mean "his own wife," in the sense of one of his wives, and τὸν ἴδιον mean the husband she (among others) belongs to. We flatly deny that even St. Paul's Greek can bear such a distinction.

But this brings us to another point, the last we will notice. These textual gymnastics are all to the end of making a difference between the sexes. M.A. does not mean that what is sauce for the goose should by any means be sauce for the gander. Polygamy, yes: but don't mention such a thing as polyandry! The Scriptures, as interpreted by him, allow a man to have as many wives as he can get or afford. But a wife cannot take a second husband without committing adultery. We must be thankful for small mercies, and, above all, remember that "Scripture knows no parity or equality between the sexes."

We commend "Marriage and Divorce" to those with whom the author has more common ground of argument. Those who dispute either his premisses or his conclusions must give the author credit at least for fair, straightforward discussion. That is a great deal, and on the strength of it we will wish "An Oxford M.A." the triumph of "drawing" some *defensor fidei* of at least episcopal rank.

THE PRINCE-BISHOP OF THE EAST.

BY M. EMILE DE LAVELEYE.

SINCE the *Pall Mall Gazette* has thought well to publish some of my notes concerning Bishop Strossmayer, may I be allowed to add a few more which further set off the character of the great apostle of the Jugo Slavs? This was not the first time that he received the objurgations of the Emperor of Austria. The Bishop of Diakovo was by right Bishop of Bosnia ever since the Middle Ages. Strossmayer still bears the title of *episcopus bosniensis*. But the Hungarian Government would not leave under the jurisdiction of an ardent Croat the newly occupied province. It obtained the permission from Rome that Bosnia should be detached from the diocese of Diakovo, raised to an Archbishopric, and confided to a Magyarophil prelate. Strossmayer went to see the Pope and the Emperor on the subject. In the course of the audience with the Emperor he said to his Sovereign, "I claim nothing for myself; my responsibilities are great enough; but do not let the Bosnians be sacrificed to the Magyars. If they are, they will yet regret the Turks. I pray your Majesty to take up the real interests of Bosnia." The Emperor replied furiously: "I will not be lectured as to what ought to be my conduct," and at the same time he put his hand to his sword in a threatening manner. The Bishop replied: "Allow me to tell your Majesty that the sword you are wearing should only serve to defend your country, and not to threaten an old priest, who is ready to give his life to Austria and to his august Sovereign."

At the time when I was travelling in the districts of the Danube, the following incident had just happened. More than 5,000 Italian workmen were employed in the construction of the Belgrade-Nisch Railway. As they were among a population exclusively professing the Orthodox Eastern cult, they could find no priest to marry them or to christen their children. The Italian Minister at Belgrade demanded one of Strossmayer in his position as Bishop of Servia, who addressed himself first to the Servian Government in order to find out whether this nomination would not be ill received at Belgrade. "Not at all," was the reply. Then he chose for the post the Abbé Tondini, of Querenghi, who spoke with equal facility nearly every European language, and who had just published an article in the *Contemporary Review*. Hardly had the nomination been published when Strossmayer received a letter from the Papal Nuncio at Vienna demanding that Abbé Tondini should not be sent to Servia, where his arrival would be considered as an attempt at Catholic proselytism, and where, consequently, he would be very badly received. Strossmayer's reply was, "I have foreseen this difficulty, and I have received the assurance from Belgrade that Tondini's mission will not arouse any susceptibility." Another letter from the Nuncio: "I have certain information: the Servian Government will be greatly dissatisfied. Tondini must decidedly not be sent." Strossmayer's reply: "When I am called upon, my duty as bishop is to procure religious aid to the faithful who are in need of it." The Nuncio: "And my duty is to oppose the sending of Tondini." Strossmayer: "In my quality of bishop I am the only judge of what my functions compel me to do." The Nuncio, "In that case I shall refer the matter to Rome." Strossmayer, "I should never rise against a decision of the Pope; but I should not remain in a position in which I was forbidden to do my duty." The Vatican recoiled at the possible resignation of the great bishop, which might have brought about a schism—as the Croatian priests have some years ago claimed the right to marry, like the United Greek priests who have also submitted to Rome.

On my arrival at the episcopal palace of Diakovo I found all the corridors filled with large boxes. I asked Strossmayer for what purpose they were there. "They are destined," he replied, "to take the pictures from my gallery to the Agram Museum, which is about to be opened. Shall I dare to acknowledge that their departure is somewhat painful to me? People are grateful to me because I give money for educational purposes, to hospitals, &c. But there is no merit in it. What is money to me? I have no need of it. With 1,500 florins (£125), I for my part have quite enough to live on; but each of these dear pictures I myself have bought in Italy. Each one of them brings back memories to me. On rainy days I look at them, walking through my rooms. I have become attached to them, but they must go. The time has come. The young artists at Agram want them, and I can spare them. Besides, it is not well that men should attach themselves too much to things of the earth. Down here we ought to look to the good of our country, and otherwise up to God."

It is wrong to accuse Strossmayer of being a Russophil. He has often repeated to me that he is wholly devoted to his dear Austria. Only, he believes that she is to be saved by according their right place to the Slavs in the Empire, and by frankly accepting federalism. He also dreams of bringing about the union of the Eastern and the Roman Churches; and it is for this that he has received permission from Rome to consecrate exceptional festivities to the Apostles of the Slav saints, Cyrille and Methode. He would like Mass to be read in the language of the nation, and that all the concessions of rite and discipline should be made to the Orthodox Orientals which do not touch dogma.

If he has spoken of "the holy mission of Russia" he has evidently not intended to speak of the conquest of the Austrian Slav provinces, but of the enfranchisement of the Slavs who in Macedonia are still subjected to Turkish yoke.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

We commend the report of the proceedings in the Halifax town council last night, which we publish elsewhere, to the attention of public authorities all over the kingdom. We hinted very guardedly some time ago that there were irregularities in the gasworks at Halifax. Instantly the Halifax town council was up in arms. We were censured, contradicted, and ridiculed, and every effort was used to hound the gas manager on into an action against us, which would certainly have been expensive and troublesome to us, while the accused was promised an indemnity for all costs and damages. The gas manager, however, refused to move; and the Mayor last night reported that the committee of inquiry had discovered that thousands of tons of coal, of quality inferior to contracts by at least *2s. 6d.* per ton, had been supplied to the gasworks by the connivance of the gas manager, who had been bribed; that the quantity certified as received had been delivered short—that, in fact, the Halifax ratepayers had been swindled right and left by their own paid official. We are very glad that the Halifax town council have found it out at last; but we put it to them whether they ought not in common gratitude to recognize the services which we have rendered them?

What encouragement is it to a public-spirited newspaper to unearth any case in which the public is being swindled if the representatives of the public immediately concerned act as if their only obligation to that newspaper was discharged by doing their very best to force upon it a long and expensive and troublesome lawsuit? Journalists are the watchdogs of the community, but if the first instinct of the master of the house is to try to flog his mastiff whenever it barks at the approach of a burglar, he need not be surprised if the dog is not very keen about giving tongue. We do not complain so much about the Halifax council trying to force us into a lawsuit; we do complain that, after it has been proved that we have conferred a public service which may save Halifax hundreds of pounds a year in coal bills alone, neither the mayor nor the council seem to have the common courtesy to thank us for our pains, or to apologize for their reluctance to accept our word.

Dr. Clifford's admirable address to the Baptist Union contains many admirable passages, but few more forcible than this, which we respectfully commend to the attentive consideration of Mr. Balfour when he comes to consider how it is that the present worth of the Future Life is so much discounted nowadays. "The Spirit," said Dr. Clifford, "is come

> To convince the churches of their sin in not undertaking with more definite purpose and sustained enthusiasm the greater and inclusive task of social salvation, and dealing effectively with the misery at their very doors, that goes on bitterly distrusting their Lord because they, His representatives, have so little, or so unwisely, cared for the least of His brothers and sisters in their hunger, and poverty, and woe.

The indifference which Mr. Balfour appears to display to the evictions of "God's poor," as the priests say in Ireland, prevents many from giving due weight to his eloquent and earnest appeal on behalf of the Christian faith.

To find out the distinguishing features of a face one should look at a caricature. To learn the leading doctrines of a master, one should go to a disciple. Similarly to discover the real secrets of the Primrose League in England, one should study the prospectus of the new "Rose League" in France. It will well repay the study. "The names of all the subscribers," it says at the end (the essence of the thing being kept for a lady's postscript), "will be placed under the eyes of the Comtesse de Paris. None of those names will be forgotten by her." How delightfully candid! But it is precisely the leading idea of the Primrose League—except that in its case the appeal to snobbery is decentralized.

Dr. Robinson, of Bolton, is a medical man, who first ruined a young girl of eighteen, who was in his house as servant, and then turned her out of doors. The poor girl, overwhelmed by shame, committed suicide. The doctor, as a solatium, gave £2 2*s.* to her relations. A coroner and a jury declared that he was morally responsible for her death, but the law cannot touch him. No doubt it would have been better for the girl if Dr. Robinson had cut her throat. It would have been better for society; for then we could have at least had the satisfaction of hanging Dr. Robinson. But, as things now stand, Dr. Robinson goes unscathed, and will no doubt continue to practise as a member of the honourable profession to which he belongs—no one daring to make him afraid.

Mr. Keith Frith did not take much by his appeal to the Wandsworth magistrate to protect Edgar Woolley from what he was pleased to call "intimidation." It seems that some person with a healthy abhorrence of the prosecutor—who, after inflicting the cruellest wrong upon the family at Merton, has not the grace to disappear from the scene, but actually remains to prosecute the father whom he had injured—had written him a letter "couched in strong language." Of this letter his counsel made formal complaint in court, but Mr. Curtis Bennett, having read the letter, merely remarked that, "No doubt every one had a strong opinion." A fine pass things are coming to, when magistrates are asked to treat as an offence an expression of an opinion on the conduct of such a scoundrel as Edgar Woolley, which is couched in "strong language!" If ever "strong language" was justifiable, it surely is justifiable in such a case as this.

There is a certain pig-headedness in Lord Hartington's speech at Inverness which shows the worse side of his intellectual endowment. When he once gets hold of a luminous idea, Lord Hartington can set it forth clearly enough; but it always takes him a long time to "see it," and during the interval he is, as we say, terribly pig-headed. Take, for instance, his remarks last night on Home Rule and Federation. He is dimly conscious that the extinction of the 24th clause and Mr. Parnell's acceptance of the federal principle have altered the political situation. But what is the use to a man of a hard head if it cannot protect him against the inroad of new ideas? Don't talk to me, Lord Hartington seems to say, of your federal principle, until you can bring me a complete scheme, all cut and dried, of a Federal Constitution. But Lord Hartington, as a bulwark of the Constitutional party, ought to know that the British Constitution is not made, but grows, and that what has saved it from revolution is the willingness of successive generations of rulers to take one step at a time—and in time.

But Lord Hartington is all for standing still. Indeed, that is the first word and the last of his political gospel just now. We Dissentients, he says, are the true Liberals, because we are the same now (under one set of conditions) as we were three years ago (under a different set of conditions). If we look suspiciously like Tories, that is because the Tories have come up to us; if we look suspiciously unlike Liberals, that is because the rest of them have shot ahead past us. Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues were once compared to a row of extinct volcanoes. Lord Hartington does not seem to see that he and *his* colleagues will on his terms soon become a set of extinct fossils.

From the many interesting things in Mr. Furniss's lecture on portrait painting we take this short list of his favourite works in various branches:—

The best allegorical portrait—Reynolds's "Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse."
The best equestrian statue—Foley's "Sir James Outram."
The best portrait of all—Moroni's "Portrait of a Tailor."

In this last selection Mr. Furniss has old authority on his side. The "Portrait of a Tailor" (in the National Gallery) is a stock instance of "a *speaking* portrait." "The tailor is so well done," says an old Italian critic, "that he speaks better than an advocate could." And his "speech" tells us not only the likeness of the man's face, but is eloquent too, as Mr. Furniss truly said, of his character and "soul." It is curious, by the way, that this portrait, which Mr. Furniss declares to be the best in the world, was bought for the National Gallery for about as many sixpences as other more pretentious portraits there have cost sovereigns.

There was one little fact mentioned by Mr. Furniss last night which the Whitechapel detectives would do well to remember. "The photograph of Müller, the murderer of Mr. Briggs," was printed, said Mr. Furniss, "from an old negative of a popular preacher." This is a timely reminder of the deceptiveness of appearances. The papers are full of suggestions for the searching of all "suspicious characters." But if it is to come to that, there would be more sense in searching all the respectable-looking than all the ruffianly-looking.

Even so gruesome a subject as the Whitechapel murders gives rise to humorous incidents. Yesterday afternoon the placard bearing the words "The Whitechapel Murders.—Where are the Police?—Looking after the Unemployed!" was carried before a rather straggling procession from Hyde Park down Oxford-street. A large number of police were in attendance, and most of the people walking by, and seeing the happy accord between inscription and fact, amused themselves by pelting the police with jokes. The constables finally got so angry at the chaff to which they were subjected that they tore the truth-telling and offensive placard down.

There is some sense, though not much importance, in the suggestion that the Whitechapel murders afford the practitioners of occult science (or religion) an unexampled opportunity to prove and advertise the genuineness of their pretensions. If spiritualists, clairvoyants, and thought-readers

all "lie low and say nuffin'," we may at least conclude that, whatever spirits may be present at their séances, public spirit is notably absent. Interviews with Carlyle and Shakspeare may be all very interesting, but a short conversation with one of the six spirits so recently sent to their long abode, "unhousel'd, disappointed, unanel'd," would for practical purposes be worth more than a volume of trans-Stygian Carlylese. Clairvoyants, even if the mere local influence be insufficient to unseal their spiritual eyes, might set to work upon "Jack the Ripper's" letter and determine whether it be genuine or a hoax. Why does the Society for Psychical Research stand ingloriously idle?

Those who expected a team of Tawhaios will be disappointed in the Maori footballers who made their *début* yesterday at Richmond and scored a victory over Surrey. Only six men out of the twenty-five are aborigines, and, so far as one could see yesterday, these are half-castes. The real article is generally a splendid fellow, and if he is tattooed looks even more formidable than he really is, for a Maori is a beefy person. A team tattooed like Tawhaio would have attracted the general public. A team which merely consists of muscular colonists without the facial picturesqueness will only draw the football world.

PORTRAITS AND PORTRAIT-PAINTING.

A Lecture by Mr. Harry Furniss.

Mr. Harry Furniss's lecture on "Portraiture: Past and Present," the substance of which we to some extent foreshadowed the other day, was delivered at the Birkbeck Institute last night, and proved a far more valuable contribution to Art literature than most of us anticipated. Laying aside his cap and bells—or at least some of them—he stood forth as the Candid Critic, good-humoured yet severe, lightly reviewing the history of portrait-painting from Dibutades to Holl, and from its display in the Temples to its discouragement at the National Portrait Gallery. Taking for his text Carlyle's dictum that "human portraits faithfully drawn are of all pictures the welcomest on human walls," Mr. Furniss began by declaring that "there is no doubt but that human beings interest us more than anything else," and forthwith launched his first bolt against

The National Portrait Gallery.

"Of all places a portrait gallery should appeal to you most, and the National Portrait Gallery is the place in which to spend a happy day—that is, if you are not critical. If you are, then get thee to a library and bury thyself in books of biography; for portrait painters were deceivers ever, historical portrait painters in particular. . . . Of late years Charles Surface, Earl of Spendthrift, knocks down his ancestors to the highest bidder, but the National Portrait Gallery knows them not. The reason is not far to seek. Taking up an annual report of the trustees at random* I read: Salaries of officials, £1,176; other expenses, £591; police, £635; total, £2,402. And now we come to the interesting item, the money spent on the purchase of portraits, £255! But the particular section of the report dealing with this item says seven works have been purchased for £143 18*s.*—that is, £20 11*s.* 1*d.* each. Can we wonder, then, that many works in the National Portrait Gallery of England—England where portraiture flourishes—are unworthy when £635 is paid to the police to gaze at £143 18*s.* worth of portraits, the purchase of the year?"

The Curse of Vanity and Fashion.

After more in this forcible strain, Mr. Furniss touched upon the rise and development of portraiture, complaining that from the beginning the artist has been the victim of sitters' vanity—

"Lawyers prosper without flattery; physicians as plain-speaking as Abernethy make reputations and fortunes; but a portrait-painter, to be fashionable and prosperous, must, nine times out of ten, lay on the varnish of flattery with a full brush. Whether an artist plies with a brush, a chisel, or a camera, he must flatter or fail." The destruction of individuality by fashion, with its consequent introduction of the spirit of commerce, was next dwelt upon. "Sir Peter Lely, who painted the beauties of the day, came to represent them with the individuality of postage-stamps; while it is not too much to say that the studios of Vandyck, and portrait-painters like him, were in reality high-class manufactories." Coming down to the time of Sir Joshua, Mr. Furniss turned his attention to the anomalies and incongruities of costume in both their extremes; the one that prevailed, till West successfully combated it, in painting all portraits of military and naval heroes of the day in classic attire (the full absurdity of which we even yet hardly appreciate); and the other, the representation of a man dead and gone ages ago in modern garb. At Caen, for example, there is a so-called portrait of William the Conqueror in the costume of the seventeenth century. In the transparency relating to this part of the lecture—there were about forty altogether, serious and comic, authentic and otherwise—Mr. Furniss improved upon this version by showing the form and face of the Conqueror attired as a nineteenth-century masher.

The Criticism of a Chinese Sitter.

The fastidiousness, the vanity, and other difficulties raised by sitters, next furnished the butt for the lecturer's shafts. The trying experience of an English artist painting a wily Oriental—the Marquis Tseng, we should say, judging from the context—was a curious one. The subject objected to the shadows, which he could not understand, protesting that his face was clean. Then he raised his voice against the varnish that had been employed—"only opium-eaters have shiny skin," he exclaimed; "this picture will disgrace me at home!" and he furthermore tried to insist upon the artist including at once all his distinctions as conveyed by his costume—the red button on the top of his cap, the feather down his back, the orders in front, and the different coats and sashes, three or four deep.

The Ideal Portrait.

The collectors of engraved portraits and the colour-experiments in painting—such as Gainsborough's "Blue Boy"—were passed in review, and Mr. Furniss then proceeded to discuss "What should a portrait be?" and his answer, of course, implied such canvases as Mr. Watts has given forth. But Mr. Furniss went further back for his ideal: "My pet portrait is 'A Tailor,' by Moroni, in the National Gallery: we are told the Tailor makes the Man, but in this case a Man made the Tailor." Speaking of what he called the commerciality of modern artists, the lecturer declared: "It is not too much to say that a fashionable portrait-painter often receives £900 for his name, and £100 for the value of a picture, as a portrait—it is the artist's autograph with a dashed-off something attached."

The Unpaintability of Mr. Gladstone

Is one of Mr. Furniss's pet theories, and on this point the creator of Mr. Gladstone's collars is surely an authority. He said: "Like a Japanese impressionist artist studies a flower, so have I myself studied Mr. Gladstone. I have frequently sat for many, many hours, watching every gesture, every change of expression. I have watched his colour leave his cheeks, and his hair his head, marked Time contract his mouth by degrees, and noted the development of an additional wrinkle. I have mused under the shade of his collars and wondered at the cut of his clothes; sketched his three hats, and his historical umbrella. More than that, during a great speech, I have seen the flower in his button-hole fade under his flow of eloquence, and, furthermore, seen the bow of his tie travel round the back of his neck! I am not speaking politically, but artistically. All must agree that a man like this, who can electrify a crammed House of Commons, is too mercurial, too impressionist, for the nerves of a modest portrait-painter alone in a studio, and a portrait of the orator at his best has yet to be painted."

*Apparently that of 1885. Things are a little better now, but not much.—Ed.

BEAGLES AS DETECTIVES.

An old sportsman writes us under yesterday's date as follows:—

Your article of this evening has been read to me (being totally blind now, I cannot read myself), and as I have been for years advocating the use of dogs for the purpose of assisting the police in the detection of crime, perhaps the public might be interested if I state in what way dogs would be useful. In the first place I am convinced that bloodhounds will not do, there being many objections to them, the first objection being that bloodhounds are savage, and if by accident they got on to the line of an innocent man they might when they overtook him do him serious mischief before the owner could come up; but to a sportsman there seems to be an unanswerable objection—namely, they are too fast; and although it is true that you could keep up with them on horseback in the daytime, it must not be forgotten that the police require dogs as much in the night-time as in the day, and it would be impossible to follow bloodhounds at night. It does not seem to be known that small beagles can be trained to hunt human beings quite as well, nay, better than bloodhounds, for they will hunt a colder scent, being much keener in the nose. They are very good-tempered, and I have never known them bite any person that I have hunted down with them, and they are very easily trained.

In 1848 I had four couples of rabbit beagle puppies, and the idea struck me that I would try if I could train them to run human beings in the same way as I had trained my bloodhound, thus: I placed two drops of the oil of aniseed on the sole of a boy's boot and made him run a short distance, then hide himself; the puppies in a very short time acknowledged the scent and ran it truly, I gradually decreased the quantity of oil, and at last sent off a boy without anything on his boots, when I was delighted to find that they opened (with the aid of the bloodhound on the first occasion) and went away in full cry. I was always very particular to change boys every week. When these puppies were twelve months old I ran down a poacher with them after a hunt which lasted forty minutes, and this man must have had a start of nearly twenty minutes. They ran him into the town, and finally drew up at a public-house in which the man was, with a rabbit in his pocket. It seemed to me that the scent was almost as good upon the pavement in the streets as in the fields.

Surely, then, the police would find them most useful in the country and the suburban districts, but I do not think they would be of much value in a town. If each rural police-station had three well-trained beagles kept there, all the police would have to do would be when they received information of an offence to take their hounds up to the spot as quickly as possible, throw them across the garden and around the premises as if they were drawing for a hare; I am convinced that if the scent had not got too cold they would hit upon the line, and when they had well settled down they would run into the man wherever he was, the same as any bloodhound. They do not go too fast, so that they are easily followed on foot either by night or day, as their music will let you know where they are, let the night be never so dark. I have no doubt that a class of the community will pooh-pooh the idea without knowing anything at all on the subject; however, I know as a fact that they can be trained in the way I have already mentioned, and so can bloodhounds, as I have no doubt any owner of that class of dog will agree if they have ever tried to train them in that way. I enclose you my card; and although it is many a long day since I viewed a fox, still I love the hounds, and would only be too happy to hear of their species becoming useful to the police and public.

THE HALIFAX GAS SCANDAL.

OUR CHARGES CONFIRMED BY THE MAYOR.

LAST night there was an important development of the Halifax gas scandal, to which, it will be remembered, attention was first drawn in an article which appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. At a meeting of the local town council the charges preferred by Mr. Thomas Kaye Fox against Alderman J. T. Riley, the chairman of the Halifax Gasworks Committee; Mr. William Carr, the late manager of the gasworks; and Mr. Emor Green Wrigley, a colliery manager at Ashton-under-Lyne, were first made public. The council, in the first instance, authorized the mayor to sign an indemnity protecting their informant against the consequences of any legal action which might arise from his disclosures, and then—and, by express stipulation of Mr. Fox's solicitors, not until that had been done—the mayor opened a sealed communication containing the briefest possible summary of the charges, which are as follows:—

1. That William Carr, the gas manager, has received moneys by virtue of his position in relation to the Halifax gasworks, and has illegally appropriated the same to his own private purposes.

2. That Emor Green Wrigley, of Ashton-under-Lyne, has fraudulently substituted another and an inferior quality of coal for that which he contracted to supply to Halifax and other gasworks.

3. That Alderman J. T. Riley, J.P., is unfit to occupy the chairmanship of the Gas Committee of the Halifax Corporation.

4. That the said William Carr, Emor Green Wrigley, and J. T. Riley have been guilty of malpractices in connection with the Halifax gasworks.

The mayor of Halifax was evidently labouring under the influence of considerable excitement when, as the principal member of a sub-committee which had been appointed to inquire into the allegations, he rose to present a report to the council. Firstly, he described a conversation which he had had with Mr. Carr, and this is so interesting as to be worth reproduction in his own words:—

> I put the point to him clearly and distinctly: I said, "Why don't you commence an action against the *Pall Mall Gazette*? In case you are nonsuited through the fact that the law proceedings that you take are abortive, I should pay the costs, and you would have shown to the public at large that you are trying to clear your character." Mr. Carr said, "If I thought that the *Pall Mall Gazette* would not defend the action I would at once commence proceedings, but I know that they would defend the action, and I am not prepared to go into the witness-box." "But," I said, "why should you fear going into the witness-box? If there is nothing wrong there is nothing that you should be afraid of." He replied, "Well, I have made up my mind that I shall resign. I am not going into the box." Then I said, "You are afraid to go into the witness-box.' He replied, "Well, I am not going."

Going into the details of the charges the mayor said that the committee were in a position to prove up to the hilt that Mr. Carr had been bribed to a considerable extent, that instead of coal being supplied according to contract, thousands of tons of inferior coal, worth less by 2*s.* 6*d.* a ton, had been supplied, that he had reason to suppose that the corporation had paid for a large quantity of coal which they had never received, and that only one truck in every hundred delivered at the gasworks had been weighed. He (the mayor) did not make any statement regarding the alleged combination of the three persons mentioned, and it is only fair to state that nothing was mentioned which would suggest the connection of the chairman of the Gasworks Committee with the matter except the bare written statement of Mr. Fox.

Alderman Riley made a brief speech in defence, the sum total of which was simply and entirely a flat denial of complicity, a repudiation of any responsibility whatever for the checking of the quality of the coal, and an expression of a desire that the whole matter should be bottomed.

The only immediate outcome of the meeting was that Alderman Riley was called upon, by formal resolution, to commence an action against Mr. Fox "for the purpose of having the charges made against him thoroughly investigated," and, as part of the same resolution, the corporation undertook that in the event of his obtaining a verdict in his favour, he should be indemnified against all costs incurred by him in the action.

Mr. Carr was present at the meeting, and was accompanied by his solicitor. The special committee of the corporation are still pursuing their inquiries.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"HOW TO BEAUTIFY LONDON."

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—I think the suggestion of your correspondent as to improving the approach to the Law Courts is very good, but it will only beautify that particular part of the huge dingy city. A much greater and more general improvement could be brought about if glazed tiles or glazed bricks, with terra-cotta ornamental work—of course of neutral art tints—could be used for fronting the houses with, instead of the stone, stucco, brick, or paint now in vogue. This vile smoke and soot laden atmosphere sooner or later gives all houses with frontages of these materials one uniform appearance of dirtiness, which has a very depressing effect. The obvious advantage in having London houses faced with glazed terra-cotta or tiles would be their bright and cheerful appearance. They would also be cleaner, since there would be very little lodgment for dust, &c. They would be economical in the end, as there would not be the continual charge for painting and repairs, and if the rain did not keep them clean a little soap and water would. I suppose there must be several examples of this kind of facing for houses in London; but one very good one is to be found in Buckingham-street, Strand, the house now being used as a vegetarian restaurant. The glazed work has been up for about eight years, and looks as fresh to-day as if the work had been completed yesterday.

S. GARRATT.

September 29.

At Home and Abroad.

Undabuko has been committed for trial. Dinizulu, it is said, will await the issue of his uncle's trial before surrendering to the British.

The Bechuana chief Montsioa has sent an official protest to the Cape Government declaring that he will never submit to the annexation of Bechuanaland to Cape Colony.

Orders have been despatched from Cape Town to the Agent-General in London for the supply of railway material for the construction of the extension from Kimberley across the Vaal River into Bechuanaland. The Bechuanaland Railway Syndicate will thus be enabled to construct their line to the north.

The British forces have occupied the chief town in Sikkim, and it is announced that the Rajah and his eldest son and brother had arrived at Gnatong, in order to have an interview with the political officer attached to the expedition.

Major Creagh has been appointed to reorganize the troops of Ulwar, which will provide 1,000 men for Imperial defence of India. British officers will be lent to other States.

Intelligence received at New York from Hayti announces that a conflict has occurred between the forces of Generals Thelemaque and Legitime, in which the former was killed.

News from Belgrade is to the effect that all attempts at an amicable arrangement between the King and Queen of Servia have failed. The Queen, it is said, refuses to accept the terms offered. The only solution of the question, the King's friends say, is a separation.

The Nile is falling with dangerous rapidity, and is now lower than during any recorded year at the same period. The general opinion in Cairo, however, is that if all the circumstances are favourable the cotton crop will still equal, if not exceed, last year's.

The Governor of Yokohama is negotiating with the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd Company for the transport of railway material to be bought in Austria for a railway line which will be constructed in one of the provinces of Japan. The line will be 125 miles long, and is to cost £760,000.

An Athens correspondent says we may look for a speedy and final settlement of the late difficulty between Greece and Turkey. It is expected that the Porte will in a few days give the Greek Minister at Constantinople assurances that will satisfy the wishes and claims of the Greek Government.

The Hazara tribes have replied defiantly to the ultimatum, and the advance of the Black Mountain expedition has been ordered. General Galbraith's column from Derband crossed the frontier yesterday, and the other three columns were to advance simultaneously.

The American revenue during the quarter that ended on September 30 was 97,526,253 dols., and the expenditure, including the bond premiums, was 80,160,197 dols. As compared with the corresponding quarter of 1887, the revenue decreased by 5,000,000 dols. and the expenditure by 165,000 dols.

An International Congress is to be held next year in Switzerland for the purpose of deliberating on the means of preventing the sale and circulation of indecent publications of all kinds.

Yesterday telegraphic communication was opened between Stornoway and the fishing ports of Portnagurian, Gress, and the Port of Ness, in the Isle of Lewis. The telegraph will prove a great boon to these districts.

The new hall of residence for lady students at the University College of North Wales, at Bangor, was yesterday opened by Lady Penrhyn. Accommodation is provided for forty students.

At Paisley yesterday afternoon John Wright, apprentice engineer, was caught in a turning machine at Messrs. Hanna, Donald, and Wilson's Works, and his death was caused instantaneously, his head being crushed.

At the Middlesex sessions yesterday, Elsie Balmain, who had been convicted of stealing over seventy pounds in money from her husband, was sentenced to be imprisoned as a second-class misdemeanant for six weeks.

The Marquis of Ripon, addressing a meeting of the Leeds Liberals last night, contended that the policy of Home Rule was a truly Liberal policy, and consistent with the traditions of the party. The Conservatives opposed that policy because it was their practice to do so.

The strike of colliers in the Ebbw Vale district concluded yesterday. The matters in dispute are to be referred to the arbitration of Mr. Abraham, M.P., representing the men, and Mr. Edward Jones, for the employers, their decision to be final. The men will resume work forthwith.

The Leeds Permanent Fine Art Gallery, which forms a portion of the municipal buildings erected by the Corporation at a cost of £130,000, was opened yesterday by the mayor, in the presence of the town council, several bishops, and members of Parliament.

Mr. David Sheehy, M.P., who was imprisoned for two months in Sligo Gaol for advising Lord de Freyne's tenants to pay rents on the Plan of Campaign system, was yesterday entertained at a luncheon and presented with a purse of sovereigns by the Nationalists of county Roscommon.

A settlement of the long-standing dispute between the Marquis of Conyngham and his Glenties tenants was offered yesterday, and the eviction proceedings which were pending will be stopped. The Marquis has agreed to accept the rents less the abatement offered on behalf of the tenants.

A breakdown occurred on the London and North Western Railway, at Tamworth, yesterday. A goods truck from Stafford to Rugby was passing through the station when the axle-guard gave way, and the line was damaged for a distance of 400 yards. Men arrived from Rugby to repair the damage, but great delay was caused in the traffic.

The Rev. J. R. Diggle, chairman of the School Board for London, presided last night at a meeting held in the Shillington-street Board School, Battersea, to celebrate the opening of a new wing, by which additional accommodation for 600 children has been provided. There is now room in these schools for 1,600 children, which, the chairman said, was the fullest extent to which any school should be fitted.

The new decree regulating the position of foreigners in France, which is regarded unfavourably by both the *Temps* and the *Liberté*, is, a Paris correspondent says, in no sense political, and is intended to apply specially to foreign vagrants and other worthless foreigners. In Berlin the decree is regarded as a retaliatory measure in reply to the recent passport regulations in Alsace-Lorraine.

At the Hammersmith police-court yesterday a police-constable named Murphy charged a man named Hoad with assault, and there was a cross-charge of assault at the suit of Hoad against the constable. The alleged assaults arose out of a dispute about a dog, the constable being at the time in plain clothes. The magistrate dismissed the charge against Hoad, and fined Murphy 40*s.*

TO FORCE A GENERAL ELECTION.

A PROGRAMME BY THE RIGHT HON. J. STANSFELD, M.P.

In an article appearing in the October number of the *Journal of the Home Rule Union*, Mr. Stansfeld reviews "the Last Session," and lays down the Liberal policy for "the Next."

The one gain of Last Session, he says, from the Home Rule point of view, has been that it brings us one Session nearer to the General Election :—

The Tories have occupied and gained a Session. I say "gained," because it is perfectly understood that the whole policy is no other or better than a game of time against the life of one man. It is an ignoble game. It stamps the character of those who have conceived it. It had chances—it may have chances yet—but they diminish daily. Its greatest success would be no more than a postponement; its failure will be crushing and complete. If they have "gained" a Session, that is already but a gain of the past. But we also have gained: and, for the future, we are one session nearer to the next appeal to the country, which, in our conviction, will result in a parliamentary majority for Home Rule.

Under these circumstances, the duty of the Opposition, Mr. Stansfeld argues, is to force the pace; to abandon the quiet policy of last Session; and to force the Government to dissolve :—

The Government have had the advantage of a Session in which we, their opponents, have helped them to legislate. They appealed to us for help. The Minister in charge of the Local Government Bill frankly announced at once, upon its introduction, that it could not pass without the willing help and sympathy of their opponents. They received that help, and they acknowledged it; but it is not likely that there will be any other similar and equally successful appeal in the Session of 1889. We have carried our patience to an extreme. Whilst we have been helping them to pass a measure built up on our principles, Ireland has been suffering at their hands. The Irish people, under their Nationalist leaders, have sought to show to Great Britain with how much patience they could endure unjust and unworthy suffering, because of the sympathy which we Liberals have shown, and of the hopes which we have raised in their hearts. Their patience has been wonderful—it is a great lesson to this country, and is having its effects; but the time is coming when, if they can continue to bear it all, we no longer can or ought.

"But," says Mr. Stansfeld in conclusion, "there must be no more Sessions like the last" :—

We want to close. The lawlessness of Government law and administration, the insufferable treatment of the Irish as a subject and an inferior race, the avowed policy of crushing the life and soul out of them, the insolence of the pretence that the Liberal party consists of the blind followers of one great but mischievous man, the utter baseness of their whole game against his life; all these things are tyranny, and nerving and steeling our people to the fight. There is only one policy consistent with our dignity and our duty; there is only one object worth our consideration; the lesson of the struggle has been long enough. Let us hasten its decision. Let us bring this great duel between principles and parties to the earliest possible issue; and may God defend the right!

RESPITE OF THE CONVICT KELLY.

The Secretary of State for the Home Department, having appointed Dr. Savage, of Bethlehem Hospital, and Dr. Nicolson, of Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum, to hold a medical inquiry under the provisions of the Criminal Lunatics Act as to the state of mind of Patrick Kelly (who was recently convicted at the Central Criminal Court of the murder of two seamen on the high seas), and having received from these gentlemen a report to the effect that Kelly is now insane, and in their opinion was insane when he committed the crime, has advised her Majesty to respite the sentence of death, with a view to the prisoner's removal to Broadmoor Asylum. The inquiry was ordered in consequence of a report made to the Secretary of State by Mr. Justice Charles as to the medical evidence given at the trial, which appeared to him to show that the prisoner was suffering from mental disease.

TWO JUDICIAL VACANCIES IN SCOTLAND.

Another vacancy, as already reported in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has been caused on the judicial bench in the Supreme Courts of Scotland by the resignation of Baron Moncreiff, Lord Justice Clerk. The resignation is probably not unconnected with the other vacancy on the bench caused by the death of Lord Craighill. The occurrence of the two vacancies at the same time will certainly facilitate the arrangements of the Government. Lord Moncreiff is one of the oldest of the Scottish judges. He was admitted to the Faculty of Advocates in 1833, and he rapidly rose to a high place in his profession. In 1850 he became Solicitor-General for Scotland, and Lord Advocate in 1851. The latter office he held for a longer period than any other Lord Advocate of recent times. Between 1851 and 1869 he represented in Parliament successively the Leith Burghs, the city of Edinburgh, and the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen. In 1869 he became Lord Justice Clerk: he was created a baronet by Mr. Gladstone in 1871, and a peer of the United Kingdom with the title of Lord Moncreiff of Tulliebole in 1874. It is generally understood that the post of Lord Justice Clerk, vacated by Lord Moncreiff, will be given to the present Lord Advocate, Mr. J. H. A. Macdonald. The place of Lord Craighill in the Inner House will be taken by Lord Lee. The appointment of the new Lord Ordinary in place of Lord Lee is still a matter of conjecture, but it is expected that it will be given to the Hon. Henry Moncreiff, Lord Moncreiff's eldest son.

THE FRENCH "LEAGUE OF THE ROSE."

The Comtesse de Paris having adopted as her favourite flower "the rose de France," in lieu of the pink appropriated by the Boulangists, a programme has been issued of the League of the Rose, a Royalist union under her patronage. The document runs thus :—

The Rose of France is a league which has for its objects the re-establishment of Monarchy and the defence of Conservative interests. The league proposes to include in its ranks men and women belonging to all classes of society, without distinction of worship or creed, and to unite them in a friendly association for defending in common Conservative interests against Radicalism, religious liberty against persecution, the right of fathers of families to educate their children freely, the interests of labour, and those of property. The Monarchy, traditional in its principle, modern in its institutions, will guarantee these interests and these rights, at the same time that it will secure the material and moral progress of the people.

Women of France, you can do much for this league. It involves your most cherished convictions, the interest and the future of your children. Labour for them, for the Monarchy, for France. The league has as its emblem the rose of France.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD A BRITISH WAR VESSEL.

VICTORIA (British Columbia), Oct. 3.—While firing a salute in honour of General Sir F. D. Middleton, commander-in-chief of the Dominion militia, the breech of one of the guns on board her Majesty's cruiser *Caroline* blew out. One of the blue-jackets was killed and another injured.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM AT VIENNA.

VIENNA, Oct. 3, 11.45 P.M.—A grand concert was given this evening in the Rittersall of the Hofburg in honour of the Emperor William. His Majesty entered the hall with the Austrian Empress on his arm, the Emperor Francis Joseph following with the Crown Princess Stephanie. During the interval the Emperors walked round the hall and addressed a few words to many of those present. The German Emperor held a long and animated conversation with Count Julius Andrassy. At the conclusion of the concert his Majesty personally thanked the artistes for the part taken by them in the performance. Later in the evening the Imperial party held a reception.

FLOODS IN FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—Telegrams received here from Lyons state that the floods are doing considerable damage in the district. Railway communication between Lyons and Geneva is still interrupted, the line having been rendered impassable at several points.

GENEVA, Oct. 4.—Alarming reports are being received here of the ravages caused by the floods in the Cantons of Vaud, Fribourg, and Berne. On several lines of railway the service is interrupted, and in the Canton de Vaud several hectares of vineyards have been destroyed. The mountains this morning are covered with snow.

THE TERRIBLE INUNDATIONS IN JAPAN.

NEARLY TWO HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

Particulars have come to hand of the great inundations and loss of life which occurred recently in the Gifu Prefecture, at Ogaki, Japan. One day's rain caused the streets to be so inundated that in the higher parts of the city the water stood five feet above the floors of the houses, and in the lower parts the depth was fully seven feet. This, however, was by no means the worst, for when the flood was at its height the very eaves of the houses were washed by the waves. People who had remained to save their property were, says an eye-witness, swept away one after another or drowned like rats in holes. Hundreds were imprisoned in the upper stories or on the roofs of their houses, and their cries for help are said to have made a terrible accompaniment to the rushing of the waters. Every effort was made to carry aid to the sufferers, and 180 vessels and craft of various descriptions were employed to save life. Next day it was found that 2,500 people were practically destitute, and relief had to be provided for them in the public establishments of the city. Meanwhile, there being no time to attend to the dead, corpses had to be left suspended in trees or the roofs of houses. One paper states that snakes, driven from their holes by the water, were observed coiling themselves round the limbs or in the garments of drowned persons. The whole district around Ogaki seemed a sea, the inundation extending fifteen miles to the south and north, and over seven miles eastward and westward. As a result of the inundation nearly two hundred lives were lost, and as many houses were destroyed.

THE FUSS ABOUT THE IMPERIAL DIARIES.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* writes :—It is affirmed in certain quarters here to-day that Professor Geffcken did not voluntarily surrender to the German authorities, and that it was quite a surprise to himself and his family when, on his return, he was arrested. Nearly all that has yet been published about the investigation at Hamburg is mere guess work. It is not certain yet that Dr. Geffcken will be taken from Hamburg to Leipzig. More probably he will be first brought to Berlin. The reason bail could not be accepted was because the offence with which he is charged is punishable by more than one year's imprisonment, which is the limit for bail by German law.

According to a Hamburg telegram, the wife of Dr. Geffcken, who went to Friedrichsruhe on Sunday, proceeded thither again on Tuesday, but on both occasions the Chancellor refused to see her. Frau Geffcken persists in accompanying her husband on his journey to Berlin, whither he is about to be conveyed by the officers of the law, in order to be lodged in the great prison at Moabit, a suburb of the German capital, pending his trial before the Reichsgericht. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* states that the relatives of Professor Geffcken have procured a medical certificate declaring the Professor to be suffering from neurosis, and have forwarded it to the Hamburg District Court, with the request that he may be declared irresponsible for his acts.

The German Government, it is said, has a list of all the persons possessing copies of the Emperor Frederick's diaries. They number in all, it is said, upwards of twenty, all intimate friends of the late monarch. Among them are Professors Delbrück and Geffcken, Ministers Friedberg and Roggenbach, and General Stosch. Professor Delbrück has just published an essay on the Emperor Frederick's Diary, confirming the general belief as to the perfect correctness of Professor Geffcken's published extracts. Professor Delbrück, however, regrets their publication as premature. He adds :—"The time will come when the Diaries will command the reverent respect of the whole German nation as a precious monument of a noble heart and of genuine German feeling."

THE SIEGE OF SUAKIN.

The position of the Arabs outside Suakin is unchanged, but there exists much discontent among them, owing to the non-arrival of the caravans of provisions from Berber, a short allowance of daily rations being thus rendered necessary. Their reinforcements have not yet come up. Their present movement was undertaken against the opinion of Osman Digna, but he was prevailed upon by Osman Niab and other emirs sent from Khartoum to permit it. These leaders have now asked for his assistance. He replied that they must hold and defend their present position until he could procure reinforcements. The Egyptian condensing ship *Yembo* arrived yesterday with the Egyptian troops under Colonel Lloyd, who has five other English officers with him. Her Majesty's ship *Racer* also arrived during the day. Twenty deserters came in from the rebels. The enemy's fire is renewed at intervals.

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FOURTH EDITION.

ARRESTS FOR THE EAST END MURDERS.

A SUSPICIOUS AMERICAN.

Three men are in custody at Leman-street, two of whom were arrested last evening, the other giving himself up as the murderer at a late hour last night. To all of these the police are at present inclined to attach no small importance, and, though declining to give any details to the press, seem by their manner hopeful as to the arrests at least furnishing them with something to work upon. At about 9.40 last night a man was arrested in the vicinity of Ratcliffe Highway, by Sergeant Adams, 26 H. He had evidently just come out of a public-house, and was intoxicated. A number of women followed him, shouting that he was the Whitechapel murderer, one of them alleging that he had accosted her during the evening and threatened to "rip her up." A boy giving his address as 362, Cable-street made a statement to Sergeant Adams to the effect that he was certain this man was the murderer, as he had seen him slink into his house down there and change his clothes in the morning. On the strength of the boy's and the woman's statements, Sergeant Adams arrested him and conveyed him to Leman-street station. He declined to give any name or address, and stated that he was a Scandinavian, and intended leaving for New York to-day. He is described as a tall man with a black beard, very muscular, and of a decidedly American appearance. He has an American accent, and is very respectably dressed. He wears a large gold chain and watch. The police decline to give any information as to his statements when examined, or as to whether he had anything suspicious in his possession. Another man, said to answer the description of the man who was seen in company with a woman prior to the Berner-street murder, was arrested in the Commercial-road last night. Being followed by a crowd of women and boys, he hurriedly called a cabman and asked to be driven to Finsbury-square, but a constable, thinking the case a suspicious one, had him arrested and taken to Leman-street station. The only importance which can be attached to this arrest is that the man somewhat answers the description of the Berner-street murderer. The man from Shadwell who gave himself up is a desperate-looking character, but the police do not attach much importance to his statements.

It transpires that the sensational report circulated this afternoon by the *Evening News*, which we quoted with reserve in the last edition, is altogether without foundation. We have since then had time to make inquiries at Scotland-yard, where it is stated that the murderer was not arrested at Shadwell, nor was any night watchman killed there.

INQUEST ON THE BODY FOUND IN THE CITY.

The inquest on the body of Catherine Eddows, alias Conway, alias Kelly, found murdered in Mitre-square, Aldgate, on Sunday morning last, was opened, before Mr. S. F. Langham, the City coroner, at the City mortuary, Golden-lane, at eleven o'clock this morning. Major Smith, assistant police commissioner, and Superintendent Foster represented the City police force. The City Solicitor represented the London Corporation. The jury having viewed the body, which lay in the adjoining mortuary, Mr. Crawford, the City Solicitor, said he appeared for the police authorities, and, if it was necessary, he hoped the coroner would allow him to put questions during the inquiry. The coroner assented. The arrangements for the accommodation of press-men were hopelessly inadequate, and formed a marked contrast to a similar feature in Mr. Wynne Baxter's court.

Eliza Gould, residing in the Minories, said she recognized the deceased as her sister. Her name was Catherine Eddows. She was a single woman, about forty-three years of age, who had been living for some years with John Kelly. She last saw the deceased alive four or five weeks ago. Deceased used to get her living by hawking, and was of sober habits. Previous to living with Kelly, she had lived with a man called Conway, by whom she had had two children. She did not know whether the deceased parted from Conway on good or bad terms.

In answer to Mr. Crawford, witness said it might be seven or eight years since she saw Conway. Her sister lived with him on friendly terms; as she had also done with Kelly.

John Kelly was next called. He recognized the body as that of Catherine Conway, a woman with whom he had been living for seven years. She was a street hawker. He saw the murdered woman last on Saturday afternoon, in Houndsditch, where he parted from her on very good terms. She then said she was going to her daughter's, and would return by four o'clock. She did not return, and he heard that she had been locked up for being drunk, but he made no inquiries. Witness was not aware that the deceased went out for immoral purposes; he certainly never suffered her to do so. She occasionally drank to excess. She had no money when she left him on Saturday afternoon; she was going to her daughter with a view of getting a little help, so that they might not both be compelled to walk the streets. He knew no one who was likely to injure her; nor was he aware that she had seen Conway recently.

In answer to a juror, witness said the murdered woman usually returned home about nine o'clock.

By Mr. Crawford: Deceased had not on any recent occasion absented herself from him at night. They had had no angry conversation on the Saturday afternoon. He had lived with her in the same lodging-house for several years. On Friday night deceased slept in the casual ward at Mile-end. They arrived in London from Kent on Thursday, and slept in a Shoe-lane casual ward, having no money. On Friday afternoon witness earned sixpence, and it was decided at the instance of deceased that he should have fourpence to pay for his lodging, while she kept twopence and went to the casual ward at Mile-end. She was quite sober when she left witness on the Saturday afternoon.

The next witness examined was Frederick William Wilkinson, the deputy of the lodging-house at which the deceased woman and Kelly had lived for the last seven or eight years. They always seemed on very good terms; quarrelled occasionally, but their quarrels were not of a serious character. He thought deceased got her money by hawking in the streets, and "cleaning" among the Jews. He saw her at the lodging-house on the Friday before the murder, and again for the last time on the Saturday morning. She was quite sober then. She was not in the habit of walking the streets at night. He knew of no one with whom she was at variance.

By Mr. Crawford: Kelly returned to the lodging-house on Saturday evening, paid his money for his bed, and remained indoors all the evening, going to bed about ten or eleven o'clock.

SIR CHARLES WARREN DEFENDS THE FORCE.

At a recent meeting of the Whitechapel district board of works, the following resolution was passed: "That this Board regards with horror and alarm the several atrocious murders recently perpetrated within the district of Whitechapel and its vicinity, and calls upon Sir Charles Warren so to regulate and strengthen the police force in the neighbourhood as to guard against any repetition of such atrocities."

Sir Charles Warren has sent the following reply:—

Sir,—In reply to a letter of the 2nd inst. from the clerk to the Board of Works for the Whitechapel district, transmitting a resolution of the Board with regard to the recent atrocious murders perpetrated in and about Whitechapel, I have to point out that the carrying out of your proposals as to regulating and strengthening the police force in your district cannot possibly do more than guard or take precautions against any repetition of such atrocities so long as the victims actually but unwittingly connive at their own destruction. Statistics show that London in comparison to its population is the safest city in the world to live in. The prevention of murder directly cannot be effected by any strength of the police force, but it is reduced and brought to a minimum by rendering it most difficult to escape detection. In the particular class of murders now confronting us, however, the unfortunate victims appear to take the murderer to some retired spot and place themselves in such a position that they can be slaughtered without a sound being heard. The murder therefore takes place without any clue to the criminal being left. I have to request and call upon your Board, as popular representatives, to do all in your power to dissuade the unfortunate women about Whitechapel from going into lonely places in the dark with any persons, whether acquaintances or strangers. I have also to point out that the purlieus about Whitechapel are most imperfectly lighted, and the darkness is an important assistant to crime. I can assure you, for the information of your Board, that every nerve has been strained to detect the criminal or criminals and to render more difficult further atrocities. You will agree with me that it is not desirable that I should enter into particulars as to what the police are doing in the matter. It is most important for good results that our proceedings should not be published, and the very fact that you may be unaware of what the Detective Department is doing is only the stronger proof that it is doing its work with secrecy and efficiency. A large force of police has been drafted into the Whitechapel district to assist those already there to the full extent necessary to meet the requirements, but I have to observe that the Metropolitan Police have not large reserves doing nothing and ready to meet emergencies, but every man has his duty assigned to him, and I can only strengthen the Whitechapel district by drawing men from duty in other parts of the metropolis. You will be aware that the whole of the police work of the metropolis has to be done as usual while this extra work is going on, and that at such times as this extra precautions have to be taken to prevent the commission of other classes of crime being facilitated through the attention of the police being diverted to one special place and object. I trust that your board will assist the police by persuading the inhabitants to give them every information in their power concerning any suspicious characters in the various dwellings, for which object ten thousand handbills, a copy of which I enclose, have been distributed. I have read the reported proceedings of your meeting, and I regret to see that the greatest misconception appears to have arisen in the public mind as to recent action in the administration of the police. I beg you will dismiss from your minds as utterly fallacious the numerous anonymous statements as to recent changes stated to have been made in the police force of a character not conducive to efficiency. It is stated that the Rev. Daniel Greatorex announced to you that one great cause of police inefficiency was a new system of police whereby constables were constantly changed from one district to another, keeping them ignorant of their beats. I have seen this statement made frequently in the newspapers lately, but it is entirely without foundation. The system at present in use has existed for the last twenty years, and constables are seldom or never drafted from their districts except for promotion or for some particular cause. Notwithstanding the many good reasons why constables should be changed in their beats, I have considered the reasons on the other side to be more cogent, and have felt that they should be thoroughly acquainted with the districts in which they serve. And with regard to our Detective Department, a department relative to which reticence is always most desirable, I may say that a short time ago I made arrangements which still further reduced the necessity for transferring officers from districts which they knew thoroughly. I have to call attention to the statement of one of your members that in consequence of the change in the condition of Whitechapel in recent years, a thorough revision of the police arrangements is necessary, and I shall be very glad to ascertain from you what changes your board consider advisable, and I may assure you that your proposals will receive from me every consideration.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES WARREN.

SINGULAR SCENE IN A CHURCH.

At the Liverpool police-court yesterday, the Rev. Samuel Rogers, vicar of St. Mark's, summoned three of his parishioners for brawling in church. The reverend gentleman and his congregation have been at variance, and there have been some extraordinary scenes in the church. On the day to which the summons referred, it was stated, the reverend gentleman, in a sermon, said, "You are one of those who will be in hell soon." One of the defendants took this to apply to him, and he leaped on the seat and told the minister not to be personal. A scene of great uproar followed, in which another of the defendants participated. The third defendant was taking shorthand notes of the sermon, and upon refusing to desist when told was ejected from the church. The charge against the latter was dismissed, but the other two defendants were bound over to keep the peace for three months.

Mr. Dillon, M.P., arrived in Dundalk unexpectedly last evening, and drove to the priests' house, around which a crowd collected. The hall-door was opened, and Mr. Dillon came forward. He spoke in a strong clear voice, thanking the people for their kind reception. He said he was not changed in opinion as to the necessity of keeping the agricultural peasantry of Ireland within their homes. He himself, were he an Irish peasant, would die on his own threshold rather than submit to eviction.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 4.—The *Pioneer* to-day announces that skirmishes have taken place at Oghi and Derbend between the troops of the Black Mountain expedition and the enemy, the latter being driven in with the loss of six men. The enemy subsequently returned in increased numbers, but were dispersed by the Punjaub Infantry.

THE TZAR IN THE CAUCASUS.

JEKATERINODAR, Oct. 3.—The Tzar and Tzarina, accompanied by the Grand Dukes Michael Alexandrovitch and Alexis Alexandrovitch, arrived here this afternoon from Vladikavkas.

THE YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC.

JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 3.—Seventy-three fresh cases of yellow fever and six deaths have been recorded here during the past twenty-four hours.

IS MARRIAGE A FAILURE?

Mr. Harry Quilter has purchased the right of republishing the correspondence which appeared in the *Daily Telegraph* under the title of "Is Marriage a Failure?" and it will appear under another form and with considerable additions, edited by Mr. Quilter. The additional matter will comprise an analysis and summary of the correspondence; a paper on the "Philosophy of Marriage," which lately appeared in the *Universal Review*, and an appendix by Mr. H. Arthur Smith, barrister, on the law of marriage and divorce as at present existing throughout the civilized world. The book will be published at 1*s.* by Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein and Co.

IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN A BAD BUSINESS.

An empty train of carriages, on being detached from the engine, at Baildon, near Bradford, this morning, ran down an incline on the Ilkley branch towards Bradford. It attained a great speed, but fortunately, before it reached the main line it was turned off into a siding by the switchman. The train was brought to a standstill by running into an embankment, but the force of the collision was so great, three of the carriages were smashed and overturned, rolling down an embankment to the line, which was blocked for some time.

THE BAPTISTS AND THE EDUCATION COMMISSION.

The Baptist Union, sitting in Conference at Huddersfield to-day, considered the report of the Royal Commission on Elementary Education, and condemned the majority report in several important particulars, declaring that in their judgment a really national system of undenominational day schools could alone supply the educational needs of the country without violating the rights of conscience. Day-schools which are sustained by grants of public money should be managed by elected representatives of the people, and no sectarian creeds should be taught in school hours.

LORD HARTINGTON IN THE HIGHLAND CAPITAL.

Lord Hartington was yesterday presented with the freedom of the Burgh of Inverness. The ceremony took place in the town-hall, in the presence of a large gathering of the townspeople. Alluding to the recent measure of local government in England, his lordship said it was probable they would soon be engaged upon a similar task for Scotland. Whatever Parliament might do in that country, it would not impair the usefulness of its ancient burghs. In the evening, Lord Hartington addressed a meeting of some four thousand people in the Free Assembly Hall. Replying to the remark of Mr. Gladstone that the Liberal Unionists, who are the strongest opponents of the Opposition, sit upon the same bench, and in their immediate neighbourhood, his lordship argued that this was a necessity from the arrangements of the House of Commons. He denied that the Liberal Unionists had ceased to be members of the Liberal party, and vindicated the policy of the former. He pointed out that the alliance between the Liberal Unionists and Conservatives has produced two very important measures this Session. Referring to Home Rule, he said he did not think they had the means of judging the nature and extent of the demand for it for Scotland, but that, if it were granted to Ireland, the claim for it in Scotland and Wales would be greatly intensified. He expressed astonishment that Mr. Gladstone should have entered into the Parnellite alliance, seeing that the Irish leaders had been endeavouring to break down the governing power by means which differed little from actual insurrection and rebellion, and said he was more than ever convinced of the justice of the Unionist cause.

THE HAVERSTOCK HILL TUNNEL MYSTERY.

At Marylebone police-court yesterday, James Mackill, twenty-one, described as a fitter, of Wood Lea, Portland-park, Hamilton, Lanarkshire, was brought up on remand before Mr. De Rutzen, charged with causing the death of John King by throwing him out of a train at the Haverstock-hill tunnel of the Midland Railway, at 9.30 P.M. on the 11th ult. Mr. Poland and Mr. Bodkin appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Freke Palmer defended the prisoner, and Mr. Young sat and watched the case for the Midland Railway Company. Particulars of the case have already appeared. Evidence was heard at considerable length. Prisoner in reply to the charge said he was not guilty, and would reserve his defence. He was committed for trial.

The overdue Atlantic liner *State of Georgia* passed Malin Head at 8.20 this morning.

Considerable damage was done by fire this morning at the lamp-black manufactory of Mr. J. Davey, situated in Gainsborough-road, Hackney Wick.

The decree of the French Government relating to foreigners residing in France is officially published this morning.

The Right Hon. Sir Henry Keating died on Monday last, aged eighty-four. He represented Reading in the House of Commons from 1852 to 1859, and was appointed Solicitor-General in 1857, and again for a short time in 1859, when he was appointed a judge of the Common Pleas, a position which he held to 1875. He enjoyed a pension of £3,500 per annum.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment will re-open for the autumn on Monday evening next, with "Wanted—an Heir," and a new musical sketch by Mr. Corney Grain.

The *Gaulois* states that it is now authorized to contradict the rumour of the approaching betrothal of Prince George of Greece to Princess Marguerite, second daughter of the Duc de Chartres.

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

Half-past One.

BANK RATE FIVE PER CENT.—STOCK MARKETS WEAK.—QUOTATIONS LOWER.

The Bank of England directors at their meeting this morning decided to raise their official minimum to 5 per cent., it having stood at 4 per cent. since the 13th of September. A good deal of uncertainty existed as to what action the directors would take to-day, and the last day or two the opinion had gained ground that no further advance would be made this week, and yesterday holders of bills refused to pay 4 per cent. subject to any alteration. There will be little fault found with the decision, however, as with the large decrease which will be shown in the reserve this afternoon, and exports of gold to Russia as well as the Argentine Republic hanging over the market, it was felt that, to say the least, it would be somewhat risky to keep the rate at 4 per cent. There is a strong demand for money, but as operators have been making preparations for a day or two past the squeeze is not quite so great as had been anticipated.

The advance in the Bank rate has for the moment had a depressing effect on the Stock Markets, as speculators had begun to hope that an upward movement to 5 per cent. would be unnecessary. It is more than probable, however, that the final effect will be to restore a feeling of confidence, as almost anything is better than the state of uncertainty in which markets have been the last few days. Consols are steady, and higher for "Goschens," but in the Home Railway market there is a general relapse, most marked in the more speculative descriptions, such as the Deferred stocks of the Southern lines, which have fallen ¾ from the best points. The stocks of the heavy lines have likewise given way. Foreign Government Bonds are neglected, and show no important movement. American Railroad securities have given way slightly in sympathy with the reaction in New York yesterday, but the changes are slight, and only range from ⅛ to ⅜. Grand Trunk of Canada stocks are weak, owing to a less satisfactory traffic return than had been expected. The receipts on the main line show a decrease of £4,221, on the Chicago and Grand Trunk of £2,891, and on the Detroit section of £705, thus making a total falling off on the combined system of £7,817. Mexican Railway issues are barely steady, while Miscellaneous markets are quiet.

The Stock Market at New York yesterday opened irregular, and the tone was feverish and unsettled throughout, owing to "bears" selling and heavy realizations, although, on covering of shorts, a better tone prevailed during the afternoon, and prices were mostly recovered. The market closed quite firm, though dull, at small fractions below the first quotations.

The Bank of Bengal has increased its minimum rate of discount from 5 to 6 per cent.

The following are the latest changes compared with last night:—

In Home Railways.—*Improved*: Great Northern Ordinary ½, Chatham Preference and Metropolitan ¼. *Receded*: Caledonian, North Western, and South Eastern Deferred ½ each, Great Western, Brighton Deferred, and North Eastern ⅜, Chatham Ordinary, Sheffield Deferred, and Midland ¼, Great Eastern, North British Deferred and Preferred ⅛.

Among Foreign Stocks.—*Advanced*: Greek 1881, Turkish 1871 and Defence ¼, Egyptian Daira ⅛, Peruvian 1870 and 1872 and Spanish Four per Cents. 1-16. *Declined*: French Four-and-a-Half per Cents. ¼, and Egyptian Unified 5-16.

American Railroads.—*Fallen*: Illinois Central ½, Lake Shore, Louisville, and Nashville, Norfolk and Western, and Northern Pacific Preference ⅜, Erie shares, and Second Mortgage, Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia and Reading shares, and Union Pacific shares ¼, Denver Preference ¼, the Ordinary ⅛. Central Pacific, and Milwaukee and St. Paul ⅛.

As regards Canadian and Foreign Railways.—*Higher*: Mexican First Preference ⅛, Nitrate shares ⅜, and Lombardo Venetian 1-16. *Lower*: Grand Trunk Second Preference and Guaranteed ½, the Third Preference 7-16, the First Preference ⅜, the Ordinary 1-16, and Mexican Ordinary ¼.

Anglo-American Telegraph Ordinary is up ¼, Cape Copper and Bryant and May shares ⅛; but Namaqua shares are down ⅛.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The demand has increased, and prices are steadier. Sales, 10,000. Futures are one to two points higher than last night.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols	100⅛	⅛
New Consols 2¾	97¼	⅛
Reduced 3 p. c.	99⅝	100
LocalLoan Stock	102	3
New 2½ per. Cent	94	½
India 3½ per Cents	104¼	5
Do. 4½ p. c. Rs.	72	¼
Egyptian Guar.	99⅛	100
Met. Bd. Wks. 5½	110	11 xd
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip	100	1 xd
BirminghamCrp.Stk.	110½	11
Liverpool	110¼	¼
FOREIGN STOCKS		
Argentine 6 p. c.	100	2
Do. Hard Dols	72½	3
Do. Treasury	96⅛	7 xd
Austrian Gold	89	91 xd
Do. Silver	57	9
Brazilian 1875	102⅛	3½
B. Ayres 6p. c.	99	101 xd
Do. Cedulas I.	6¼	¼
Chilian 4½ p.c.1885	100	2
Costa Rica A.	93	4
Do. B.	91¼	2¼
Egypt. State Don.	101¼	¼
Do. Unified	84	¼
Do. Preference	102½	½
Do. Daira Sanieh	73¾	⅜
French 3 p.c. Rnts	81¼	¼ xd
Do. 4½ p.c. Rnts	103½	4
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	82	⅛
Hung. Gold Rentes	83⅛	⅛
Italian	95⅞	⅛
Mexican Converted	39¼	40
Peruvian 5 p.c. 72	15	¼
Do. 6 p.c.	16⅛	⅜
Portuguese	6¼	4
Russian 1873	98⅛	⅛
Spanish 4 p. c.	71¾	4½ xd
Turkish 1854	100	2
Group 1	25	⅛
Group 2	15⅜	¼
Group 3	15 3 16	5 16
Group 4	85	½
4½ p.c. 1871	97	⅛
5 p. c. Defence	81	3
5 p. c. Priority	7⅛	4 xd
Uruguay Unified	40	1
Virginia Funded	10⅛	10½
U.S. 4½ p.c.	**BRITISH RAILWAYS**	
Caledonian	11⅛	13 xd
Great Eastern	76	¼
Great Northern	117	18
Ditto A	130½	3½
Great Western	140⅜	⅛
Hulland Barnsley	35½	6
Lanc. and York	119	20
Brighton(Ordinary)	143	5
Do. A	131½	½
Chatham(Ordinary)	24¼	½
Do. Preference	103¾	¾
North Western	163¾	½
South Western	138	9
Manchester & Shef.	71	3
Do. A.	37⅛	⅜
Met. Consolidated	75	⅛
Do. Land Stock	70½	1½
Do. District	35	½
Midland	134¼	½
North British Pref.	75	¼
Do. Def.	53⅛	⅜
North Eastern	159½	½
North Stafford	110	11½
South Eastern	133	5
Do. Deferred	112¾	⅝
FOREIGN RAILWAYS		
Canada Pacific	59⅝	⅛
Can. Pacific Share	35¾	¼
Chic. Mil. and St. P.	69⅜	⅜
Denver & R. Grande	20	1
Do. Pref.	55⅛	6
Illinois Shares	120	1
Lake Shore	105	⅛
Ohio & Mississpp.	25¼	¼
Louis. and Nash.	62¼	3¼
Mex. Cen. Bonds	6⅛	¼
Miss. Kan. & Texas	13	⅛
N. Y. Can. Share	112⅛	13
New York Ontario	17½	¼
Erie Shares	30⅛	1
Do. Sec. Mort.	103¾	4¼
Norfolk & West. Pre	58	¼
N.Y.P.&O. 1st M	42⅜	⅜
North. Pacific Pref	62¼	3
Pennsylvania Sh.	57¾	⅛
Phil. and Read. Sh	27⅛	⅝
Union Pacific Shares	64	½
Wabash Preferred	23	¼
Do. Gen. Mort.	45½	6
Grand Trunk Sh.	21¼	⅛
Do. First Pref.	61⅛	9⅛
Do. Second Pre	48¼	¼
Do. Third Pref.	27⅞	8
Do. Guaranteed	71½	2
Mexican Ordinary	50¼	1
Do First Pre	123¾	4¾
Ob. do. 2nd Pref	82¼	3¼
Lombardo-Venetian	9¾	⅜
Varna 3 per cent	7⅛	⅛
Nitrate Railway	27	⅛
BANKS.		
Alliance Bank	133½	14½
City Bank	202½	1½
Consolidated Bank	7¼	8¼
Imperial Ottoman	11 7 16	9 16
London and County	85⅛	6½
Union of London	40	1
London and West.	66½	7⅛
London Joint Stock	39	40
Nat. Prov. of Eng	43	4
Stand. Bnk. S. Afric	51	2
MINES		
Indian Consolidated	⅜	⅛
Mysore shares	3⅜	⅜
Ooregums	1⅝	⅛
Cape Copper	5⅛	⅛ xd
Namaqua	3⅛	⅛
Mason and Barry	11¼	⅛
Rio Tinto	23⅛	⅛
Montana Exploration shares	1⅛	2
De Beers	31⅝	⅛
Kimberley Cent	35¼	6¼
TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.		
Anglo-American	43¼	9¼
Do. Pref.	81¼	¼
Brazilian Submarine	13¼	¼
Direct Unit. States	10⅝	⅛
Eastern	12¼	⅛
Ditto Extension	12¼	⅛
United Telephone	13⅛	⅛
Globe Teleg. Trust	7⅝	½
TRAMWAYS ETC		
London Gen. Om.	197	202
London Street	13	14
London Tramway	13½	14½
North Metropolitan	17	18
WATERWORKS.		
Chelsea Waterworks	260	5
East London	197	202
Grand Junction	124	8
Kent	270	5
Lambeth	261	6
New River, New	349	54
Southwk. & Vauxhal	166	71
W. Middlesex	265	70
GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
Gaslight & Coke A	248	52
Imp. Continental	211	14
South Metropolitan	306	11
BrushElecLt(£4pd)	3⅜	⅝
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allsopp	8⅛	⅜
Guinness and Co.	310	12½
Hotchkiss	11	¼
Bryant and May	13⅛	⅜
Spratt's Patent	9⅜	⅛
P. and O. Steam	64	6
Royal Mail Steam	64	7
Nat. Discount Co.	111⅝	12
Hudson's Bay	19¼	¼
Suez Canal	88¼	¼
E. & W. Ind. Docks	23	5
London and St. K.	42	4

THE POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION AT WESTMINSTER.

IMPORTANT MEDICAL CONCLUSIONS.

The post-mortem examination of the human remains found on Tuesday on the site of the new police-offices was necessarily limited, in consequence of the advanced state of decomposition in which the trunk was found, but, nevertheless, it was of a searching character. Important conclusions were arrived at. One conclusion was the definite and clear decision that the arm found on the bank of the Thames at Pimlico three weeks ago is a limb cut from this trunk. Immediately Dr. Bond saw the headless and limbless body, he said, "I have an arm which will fit that," and yesterday he attached to the trunk the arm which was examined by Dr. Nevill three weeks ago. This arm was stated by Dr. Nevill not to have been cut off with scientific skill; but he said it had not been unskilfully cut away from the shoulder—it having been cut with some care from the flesh above the shoulder, and with the arm-pit attached. Another conclusion arrived at was that the arm found in the grounds in front of the Blind School, Southwark, had nothing whatever to with this crime. The "Lambeth arm" is stated to have been the subject of dissection, and is supposed to have been placed where it was found for a hoax.

Decomposition had advanced too far to allow the doctors to form an opinion as to whether the remains are those of a dark or a fair person, but they agree upon this—that the deceased was a very fine woman, and that the body was exceedingly well nourished. All the internal organs were found intact, the heart, lungs, and liver presenting a perfectly normal appearance. The lower extremities had been severed in such a way that the missing portion included a part of the lower intestine. The medical gentlemen adhered to their formerly expressed diagnosis as to the approximate length of time that has elapsed since the body was cut up—namely, about six weeks. After giving directions for the trunk to be replaced in the spirits of wine, no doubt with a view to completing his examination upon a future day, Dr. Bond proceeded to the Home Office for the purpose of placing his notes at the disposal of the authorities for their guidance at the inquest, which will be opened by Mr. John Troutbeck, the district coroner, at the Westminster Sessions-house at three o'clock on Monday next. It is worthy of mention that the doctors made yesterday's examination under most trying circumstances, for, added to the condition of the remains, there were in the mortuary the bodies of the woman who was murdered by her husband in Westminster on Saturday, of a man who had committed suicide by hanging, and of a woman who was killed on Sunday by a boiler explosion. In the afternoon the keeper of the mortuary at Ebury Bridge conveyed the arm which was found in the Thames at Pimlico to the Westminster mortuary, where Dr. Hibberd was in waiting. The trunk was then placed on one of the tables, and the medical gentleman found that the arm fitted it exactly, the jagged edges of the flesh corresponding in every part. So far from the contour of the arm denoting that it belonged to a person of good position in life, Dr. Thomas Nevill, the surgeon who was first called upon to examine the limb, thought it was that of a woman who had been engaged in domestic or other work, the fingers being plump and the nails badly kept. However that may be, an important discovery was made in the course of yesterday afternoon, which tended to show that the deceased was not one of the lowest class. Inspector Marshall gave instructions to the coroner's officer to have the material in which the trunk was wrapped thoroughly cleansed, and this having been done it proved to be about two-thirds of a woman's dress made of black broché silk, with a flounce about three inches wide at the bottom. This important link in the chain of evidence has been taken charge of by Mr. Marshall, while Dr. Hibberd has taken possession of a piece of bloodstained newspaper, presumably for microscopical purposes.

SINGULAR OUTRAGE IN HYDE PARK.

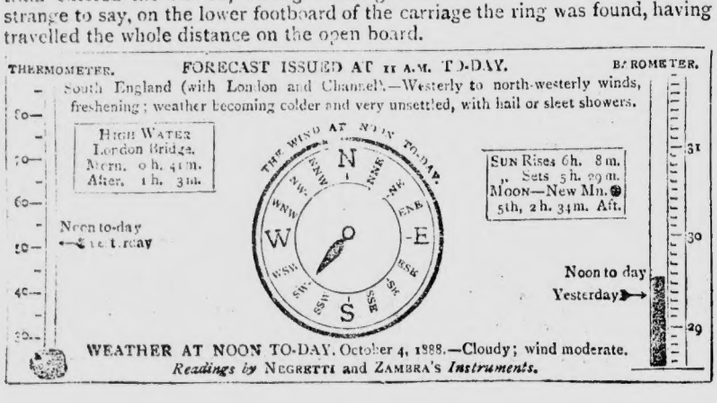
About nine o'clock last evening a violent explosion occurred in Hyde Park within a hundred yards of the powder magazine. The magazine guard and the police were called out and a search party formed. Within a few yards of the scene of the explosion the police discovered a large block of wood, bound with rope and iron bands, evidently part of an infernal machine. The police believe the outrage to have been committed by the band of roughs who have for years been attempting to burn and destroy historic trees in the park. It will be remembered that the "Reformers' tree" was injured in a similar manner.

SHOCKING SUICIDE AT BETHNAL GREEN.

A man named Bending, of Charles-street, Stepney, threw himself yesterday afternoon under a passing train at Bethnal-green Junction station on the Great Eastern Railway. He was fearfully injured, both arms and one leg having been completely cut off. He died very soon afterwards.

"RAILWAY TRAVELLING EXTRAORDINARY."

"H. C. B." writes to a contemporary from 15, Collingham-road, South Kensington, Oct. 2:—Yesterday my son and I travelled by the Underground Railway from Mark-lane to Gloucester-road, and my son on our arrival there opened the door from the inside and in doing so a valuable ring jerked off his finger and fell between the carriage and the platform. We both saw it fall, and the station inspector, who happened to be standing in front of our carriage door, said immediately, "I saw it fall, sir; what is it?" and remarked, "wait until the train goes on and I will get it for you." Directly the train proceeded he jumped on the line, but no ring could be found anywhere. We waited some time and then went home. About an hour afterwards my son went to the station to inquire if the ring had been found, and while there the same train entered the station, having been right round the "Inner Circle;" and, strange to say, on the lower footboard of the carriage the ring was found, having travelled the whole distance on the open board.


THERMOMETER.
FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY.
BAROMETER.
South England (with London and Channel).—Westerly to north-westerly winds, freshening; weather becoming colder and very unsettled, with hail or sleet showers.
HIGH WATER London Bridge. Morn. 0 h. 41 m. After. 1 h. 3 m.
THE WIND AT NOON TO-DAY
SUN Rises 6h. 8m.
" Sets 5h. 29m.
MOON—New Mn. 5th, 2h. 34m. Aft.
Noon to-day
Yesterday
31
30
29
WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY. October 4, 1888.—Cloudy; wind moderate.
Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S Instruments.

"THE NEW CITY OF GOD."

DR. CLIFFORD'S ADDRESS AT THE BAPTIST UNION.

The Rev. Dr. Clifford, President of the Baptist Union, delivered his address taking as his subject, "The new City of God, or the Primitive Christian faith as a social gospel." Dr. Clifford said that no mistake could be more wasteful and mischievous in itself than to imagine that social difficulties and endeavours were sordid and secular, of the earth earthy, and altogether unfit for men who worshipped God and looked for immortality. All social problems were spiritual at heart. Did not the sorrows and sins, agonies and anxieties, born of the monopoly of land, the exactions of landlords, the huddling of large families in town and city, the fierce race for riches, carry them to the very sanctuary of souls? This sociological problem being spiritual was not so new as it seemed. The canker of misery had always eaten its way into our human commonwealth. No State had kept itself free from festering disease, stalking pestilence, gnawing lust, fierce oppressions, shameful neglect, a shrivelled and rotten humanity; but the quietly operative energy of the popular vote was by revolutionary work loosening the keystone of the arch of monopolies, lifting the agricultural labourer out of the mire, opening the doors of industry and opportunity to women, and weakening the existence of every social and political edifice that was built on wrong and force, instead of on right and freedom. On consideration of the question of social economics they must first agree that the real wealth of a city was its citizens. Lose sight of that capital fact, and our political economy was, as Carlyle said, a dismal science; our politics a paltry and irritating scramble for place; trade, a feverish hunt for coins; and Socialism itself disorder and death. Next it was probable that the ideal citizen was Jesus Christ, whose ministry exhibited a breadth and depth of social sympathy absolutely unique. He was the layman with the big heart who poured oil and wine into the gaping wounds of the victims of tyrannical strength; whilst the man in Orders, the cultured ecclesiastic of the metropolis, gathered up his robes, gripped his prayer-book, and hurried breathless to his ritual—his pigmy soul all unstirred by the miseries and woes of the squalid and vulgar traveller prostrate and bleeding on the road. The fundamental mistake of many of those who sought the reconstruction of society was that they did not take men as a living whole. Man was million-sided, and Christianity omitted nothing from centre to circumference. One of the worst features of the schemes of State Socialists was their beggarly account of man. But their slowness in apprehending the fulness of the social gospel of Christ was much more manifest when they investigated their working idea of woman. How far they were even yet from a Christian teaching concerning woman as a distinct human entity, free, spiritual, sovereign in choice, and responsible, was apparent in the double standard of morals they still adopted for men and women—in the cowardly refusal to permit women to share in making the laws under which they lived and suffered, and till lately in blocking the doors to the very industries whose fruits they used. Surely those and other remnants of the Pagan subjection of women ought to give place to the more just and reasonable teaching of Christ. Specially was this requisite in the matter of marriage. Marriage was the unit of the social state, the beginning of the home in which the new citizens were trained for obedience and service in the wider relations of the city and of the nation. On this Jesus spoke with distinctness and depth, forbidding what Moses had allowed, and asserting in effect that marriage was no loose alliance of man and woman, but the union of two equal souls in supreme affection for each other, and in common subjection to the authority of Christ. Perilous it was then for France to descend to a scheme of relationship between man and woman higher than between man and man, and for England, in a fit of puling weakness and greed of lawless pleasure, to attempt to overthrow the divine basis of the primordial unit of the social state. In conclusion Dr. Clifford advocated a more thorough investigation of this subject of social economics, and sat down amid cheers, after speaking for nearly two hours.

THE TOMB OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

According to a Berlin correspondent, news has been received from Egypt to the effect that the tomb of Alexander the Great, which Dr. Schliemann sought in vain last winter, has now been discovered in Alexandria. The coffin is of marble, and is covered with beautiful decorations. Its breadth is about three feet and a half, and its height three feet. The skull of a man was found in it. The coffin was found in a brick vault, about twenty feet high, covered by about eight feet of earth. The keeper of the Museum at Boulak is going shortly to make a thorough examination of the tomb.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR ELLA.—We regret to announce the death of Professor John Ella. The deceased, who was born in December, 1802, was a pupil of the Belgian theorist, Fetis. He commenced his artistic life as a violin and viola player. In 1842 he founded the Musical Union, which he directed until his retirement only a few years ago. His life was rich in incident. He was the personal friend of every great composer of every nationality, from Weber to Wagner, and counted among his acquaintance every eminent person of a remarkable musical age. Professor Ella died of repeated attacks of paralysis.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

The traffic receipts of the undermentioned companies for the week ended Sept. 30, compared with the corresponding week last year, are as follows:—

RAILWAYS.	Increase.	Decrease.
Brighton	—	£1,045
Caledonian	£5,507	—
Eastern and Mid	226	—
Great Eastern	1,027	—
Great Northern	—	2,710
Great Western	7,540	—
Lanc. and Yorkshire	—	902
Manc. and Sheffield	533	—
Metropolitan	318	—
Metropolitn. District	80	—
Mersey	68	—
Midland	3,991	—
North British	6,076	—
North Eastern	22	—
North Stafford	122	—
North Western	5,843	—
South Eastern	621	—
South Western	853	—
Tilbury	118	—
TRAMWAYS.		
Belfast	143	—

TRAMWAYS.	Increase.	Decrease
Bordeaux Tr. & Om.	£137	—
Bristol	204	—
Calais	17	—
Dublin	10	—
Edinburgh	103	—
Germany	247	—
Glasgow Tr. & Om.	1,021	—
Gothenburg	—	£4
Hull Street	23	—
Imperial	31	—
London	110	—
London Street	172	—
London Southern	14	—
North Metropolitan	300	—
Provincial	887	—
Rouen	56	—
Sheffield	34	—
Southampton	4	—
South London	2	—
Sunderland	77	—
Swansea, &c.	51	—
Wolverhampton	12	—

The popularity of FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA is rapidly increasing, and where once tried its delicious flavour and agreeable qualities secure for it a permanent place in the non-alcoholic dietary. Highly recommended, by many eminent physicians, for young children and delicate persons to whom tea is injurious. Ask your Grocer for a sample and book of Testimonials.

MRS. GLADSTONE.

A correspondent of the *Philadelphia Times* furnishes a long account of "the eventful career and unselfish devotion" of Mrs. Gladstone, from which we make the following extracts :—

WOMEN'S SPHERE IN ENGLISH PUBLIC LIFE.

The French have a derisive saying that there are no "political women" in England, and hence no salons in London. They have no appreciation of that class of English women whose influence is far more important and beneficial to society than is the corresponding class in France. But there is a social factor in English politics, unattainable by any other nation, and possibly only under just such a form of government and with such a ruler as Queen Victoria has proved herself to be. She is in a large sense the leader of the woman movement in her country, a movement which is represented in a stricter sense by Mrs. Gladstone, the wife of England's foremost statesman. In this movement are no diplomats or political female deputies ; but women who, knowing the practical work that must be done for humanity, are about it in earnest fashion, giving the world fitting examples of their ability and power as women and workers. To better the condition of the people, not to scheme and wire-pull for a party, is the aim of women like Mrs. Gladstone, whose social power is stronger than the strongest political influence that exists.

A LIFE OF BEAUTIFUL ROMANCE.

She is a noble woman, aside from the fact that her position is so exceptional that her faults would naturally seem trivial, surrounded by the halo of her rank and her husband's fame. As a little child she exhibited the unselfishness which has made her name beloved in England. Her father said of her that she was his most gifted child, and always spoke with subdued pride of the strong character she exhibited in earliest youth. She chose as a schoolgirl the motto, "If you want a thing well done, do it yourself," and has kept it as hers through life. The practical good sense manifested by her when young has been her magic wand through all the passing years. She is now a woman of seventy-six years, and is the same wise-minded, sensible person that she was when she wrote her chosen sentence in her diary fully seventy years ago. The story of her life would read like a beautiful romance, so full had it been of work, domestic, social, and philanthropic, and so overflowing with happiness.

"YOU CAN LOVE THEM."

The variety and interest which have marked Mrs. Gladstone's life would have been lacking to a large extent had she not felt such an overflowing sympathy for the people ; for the poor and the trouble-burdened, the weary and the faint-hearted. One of her friends was one day lamenting to her that she could do nothing for others because she had not means. "Oh, yes, you can, my dear : you can do everything ; you can love them." "But that would not help the poor or the sick or the dying," was answered. "Yes, it would ; it would cheer and bless and comfort ; try it and prove my words," said Mrs. Gladstone, and her visitor parted from her in tears, so heartfelt and earnest were her words.

An unmarried gentleman in London, whose wealth enabled him to live in ease and idleness, was induced by reports of Mrs. Gladstone's charitable efforts to send her a sum of money to be used as she thought best. She wrote him a reply, in which, after thanking him for his donation, said, "The poor will be grateful to you for your gift, but they will love you if you will give them something of yourself." As he was a man who had not been in the habit of devoting himself to the service of others, he could not quite understand the purport of her words, and wrote her so. Her reply was most characteristic : "You have a beautiful tenor voice," she said ; "the sick in the hospitals would love to hear you sing, and it would give happiness to tired heads and aching hearts to have you show such interest in their fate as your personal presence would prove. Go and bless them."

A LIFELONG "HELPMEET."

The story of Mr. Gladstone's public career is in part his wife's ; for in all his undertakings she has been a powerful factor. Wherever he has journeyed she has gone ; in whatever work he has been engaged she has been at his side, mastering details and keeping pace with him, so that she has been his comrade in all things. Mr. Gladstone at all times and on every fitting occasion pays tribute to the mind and heart of his wife and attributes to her companionship and encouragement the stimulus and the solace without which he could not have undertaken the tasks he has performed. She was his "helpmeet" from their earliest union, and as time passed and their affection for each other grew as a protecting shelter about them, he relied more and more upon her counsels. Always at his side ministering to him and diverting his mind by steady cheerfulness and bright talk, she has made his life an exceptionably joyous one, and she basks in the sunshine of the happiness she has created. For many years, while her children were growing up about her and needing her watchful care, she had manifold duties, but for a long time there has been no divided responsibility, and the accustomed way for both of them has been together, and together in a union so close that it is really that exceptional thing, a soul-marriage. She alone has shared alike in his labours and his recreations, his triumphs and defeats, and beyond all the incidents of their united lives, her unselfish devotion has been his staff and his support.

MRS. GLADSTONE AND "THE PRIDE OF LONDON."

For proof of the much-doubted assertion that married woman can manifest individuality while sinking their personality in that of their husbands, let us consider Mrs. Gladstone. Her own individual nature has been strengthened, not weakened, by her devotion to another's interest, and by her very forgetfulness of self she has perfected her own character. While the story of her life is reflected in the history of the career of William Ewart Gladstone, the record of her social and philanthropic work is as distinct as is her husband's literary career and his statesmanship. She is not famous except by association, but the true greatness of her nature reveals itself in all her career, and indirectly the nation owes to her much of Gladstone's success. When through the agency of the great cholera epidemic of 1866 she was assured that she could be a public benefactor by taking the initial step of an organized effort to relieve human suffering, she instantly entered upon her work. Not content with caring for the cases in England, not many as compared with those on the Continent, she sent a band of the "Sisters" connected with All Saints' Church, in Margaret-street, in London, to nurse in the hospitals of Italy, where the cholera raged violently. Personally she went among those suffering with the disease in the London hospitals, as she has formerly done among the sick generally, and it was due to her realization of the pressing need of an institution for convalescents that the convalescent homes were established in various English cities. The great convalescent hospital at Woodford, in Essex, for the use of the poor of East London will stand as a monument to her for all time. It is worked in connection with the London Hospital, is absolutely free and is always crowded. The people of the East-end call it "The Pride of London."

THE CHURCH IN COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT AT THE CONGRESS.)

MANCHESTER, Wednesday.

THE first day of the Congress is likely to remain the best ; but there is plenty doing. This morning's meeting was occupied with Church missions—all sorts of missions, from those for English colonists to those for Turks, Mahommedans, and "misbelieving Jews." One of the speakers, Bishop Mitchinson, roundly declared that "the Church was not really sincere on the mission question," and proceeded to rate the Bishops generally for merely "reserving themselves for great occasions." "They don't," protested an indignant hearer in gaiters. At which there was laughter, and the implacable Bishop went on to include the clergy generally, and finally also the laity, in his charge of missionary lukewarmness.

More interesting was the programme for the afternoon, which was devoted to the demolition of "Philosophic Doubts." The words suggest Mr. Balfour ; but he was not on this occasion down on the list of contributors to the edification of the Church. Atheism was committed to the care of Mr. Hutton, of the *Spectator ;* Dr. Wace was to settle with the Agnostics, and the Pessimist might be forgiven his melancholy for the nonce at being consigned to the tender mercies of Professor Momerie. The *Spectator* did not appear in person. His paper was read by Canon Maclure. It was slight and rather disappointing. Mr. Hutton thinks the cure for Atheism outside the Church is a livelier and more practical Theism inside it.

Dr. Wace took the Agnostic in hand in a spirit of chastisement. There was a sternness in the inflexions of his voice which was borne out in the substance of his paper. He would not allow the poor Agnostic even the shelter of an unopprobrious name. We have certain truths on the authority of Christ. The Agnostic cannot say that he does not know these ; he simply does not believe the authority on which they are stated. His right name then (insisted Dr. Wace, amid great cheering) is an older one ; it is Infidel. Indeed he was not sure that Atheism itself was not preferable to the cool superciliousness of the Agnostic. He ended by pointing out that while the philosophers are discussing the merits of religion, it has been serving men for help in their lives through all these centuries.

Professor Momerie, a slim, trim figure, precisely gloved and buttoned, then stepped into the breach against Schopenhauer. His paper, read in a slightly nasal, thin voice, with admirable and sometimes almost theatrical expression, was humorous, original, and brilliant. The Pessimists, he observed, exaggerate the pains and underestimate the pleasures of life. For instance, they rank work among the pains. But why should suffering exist at all ? How could we tell, he would ask in turn, that from their intrinsic natures, the existence of pleasure is possible without that of pain ? There were limitations even to Deity. Did they suppose that God could make a square with three sides, a line with one end ? For his part, he could not adore a Being conceived as able to do wrong and make it right out of caprice. That was to be too omnipotent for adoration. No, infinite wisdom and goodness involved infinite restraint. Now, some pains were necessary, as a warning to ignorant humanity ; some to develop character ; some to the operation of laws. It seemed hard for a mother not to be able to recall a dead child. It would be harder for mankind if she could. Again, consciousness of dissatisfaction was only consciousness of power for progress ; and eternal progress was better than eternal repose. Look at the work of Love in the world, and whither it was leading. Who would grudge his paltry share of pain towards that end ? Pessimism, concluded the Professor to his delighted audience, like toothache, is a disease, and must be cured.

Before closing, the meeting had a welcome surprise in the shape of an impromptu item of great popularity. The Bishop of Peterborough made them a speech of very great eloquence, humour, and power, exhorting them not to abdicate their faith's first principles at the invitation of argumentative Atheists, Agnostics, or Pessimists, and not to expect to satisfy any of these sceptics in discussion.

Meanwhile the concurrent discussion on the disposal of the dead was producing incidents of some humour. The Rev. F. Seymour Haden defended the practice of burial in earth (without coffins) with an exhaustiveness which (after the warning bell) produced cries of impatience which eventually prevailed. The author of "Music and Morals" followed on the side of cremation, and caused more interruption by alluding to the "fish-basket" in which he represented Mr. Haden as wishing to commit bodies to the earth. Mr. Haweis's paper was well read and received. At the evening meeting on Hindrances to Church Work and Progress, Canon Farrar addressed the working men in stirring rhetoric ; and the discussion on Social Purity produced three practical suggestions : more plainness in press and pulpit, more courage in parents, and legislation against the importation of foul cheap literature.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.—"IMPORTANT TO ALL."—"A new invention is brought before the public, and commands success. A score of abominable imitations are immediately introduced by the unscrupulous, who, in copying the original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights, exercise an ingenuity that, employed in an original channel, could not fail to secure reputation and profit."—Adams. Caution : Examine each bottle, and see that the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all chemists. Prepared only at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, London, S.E.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE writes about the Soden Mineral Pastilles:—"I regard them as extremely valuable in obstinate Catarrhal Affections of the Throat. They are especially beneficial in Catarrhal Diseases of the Air Passages. I frequently found them of great service in the case of singers and public speakers." Acknowledged by the Medical Profession the best remedy for Throat Irritation, Coughs, Bronchitis, and Asthma. Of all Chemists, 1s. 1½d., or 15 stamps, from 19, Dyer's-buildings, Holborn, E.C.

REVIVAL IN THE SHIPPING TRADE.

THE improvement which has manifested itself in the shipping trade for some months past gives every promise of being permanent. Those engaged in the trade are convinced that the movement is not a mere temporary burst—one of those spurts which have in recent years aroused expectations only to disappoint them—but is based on a stable improvement in trade all the world over. The initial impetus was given to the shipping industry by an unsatisfactory cause, namely, the prospect of a deficient harvest in this country, but this notwithstanding, our foreign trade has continued to grow. The demand for tonnage to convey grain from the Baltic led first to an advance in freights, and very soon the circle widened as the increasing commercial activity disclosed itself. A growing colonial trade, increased shipments to South America, especially to the Argentine Republic, the growth of new trades, such as the shipping of petroleum in tank steamers from Russia and the United States, were among the directions from which the demand for increased tonnage came. The circumstances from the point of view of the shipowners were highly favourable. Heavy and persistent losses had checked the growth of our mercantile marine, and instead of an enormous addition being made to the available carrying power, as was the case in the years 1882-4, the losses were barely made good during the past two years. With a stationary tonnage and an increase in the over-sea trade, a scarcity of vessels speedily manifested itself, and freights have moved upwards to the extent of 100 per cent. in some cases on those which ruled a year ago. With full employment and favourable rates, shipowners are making money after a prolonged period of depression.

The activity in the shipping trade has been accompanied by similar briskness in shipbuilding. The president of the North-east Coast Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders, in his inaugural address yesterday, did not fail to mark the marvellous changes which a few months have wrought. Some months ago their yards were conspicuous for their resemblance to a blighted forest—a wilderness of bare poles around which the grass grew luxuriantly—while the owners travelled to the ends of the earth and struggled night and day that they might proselytize the man who was known to have "an order to place." Now all this is changed, and the difficulty is not to get buyers into the office, but to keep them out. The demand has come not only from English, but foreign sources. Every leading nationality is adding to its mercantile marine. Germans, French, Spaniards, and even Greeks and Americans have placed orders for new tonnage. Shipbuilders with their order books full can now obtain their own prices, and to cover probable increases in materials and labour now demand as much as 15 per cent. more than they were willing to take earlier in the year. The work on hand on the Clyde is now double what it was at this time last year, and the output for the nine months is considerably more than the total for 1886, and almost equal to that for 1887. So far there are no signs that the error of former years is being repeated—that is reckless overbuilding. The present activity has been stimulated by what may be called legitimate shipowners, the outsiders who rushed in, tempted by the prospect of large returns, and got their fingers burned severely thereby, not having regained sufficient confidence to tempt fate again. It is satisfactory to know that there will this winter be abundance of employment at all our shipbuilding ports, with good rates of wages prevailing, which will react favourably upon the general trade of the country.

THE LOSSES OF THE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND

THE shareholders of the Bank of New Zealand have received a further, but it is to be hoped the last, instalment of unpleasant news. At the end of October last year they were informed that the dividend would be passed, and now they are told that the reserve fund has been swept away, and that £3 per share is to be written off the existing £10 shares, which, together, makes up a sum of £800,000. An influential committee appointed by the shareholders in the colony have examined thoroughly into the affairs of the bank, and in their report they ascribe the losses to the continued depreciation in the value of securities, which had fallen into the hands of the bank, for which losses due provision had not been made from time to time in the belief that values would reassert themselves, and also to certain imprudent advances in Auckland, and to bad management in Sydney and Adelaide, which has now been remedied. In order to thoroughly meet the situation, a drastic valuation of the depreciated assets has been made, and to make due provision for all losses, it has been found necessary to absorb the reserve fund, and to write off £3 per share as already stated. With a view to replace the capital of the bank, and further to increase the proportion of capital to liabilities, it has been decided to extend the capital by £1,000,000 sterling in £10 shares, half of which will be issued forthwith; £300,000 of the new capital will be offered to the shareholders and £200,000 in London, but the issue has been already assured. The chief board of directors and the management in New Zealand have been changed, so that with a clean balance-sheet and fresh capital the future of the bank is brighter than it has been for some time. The shares of the bank fell 1 yesterday, to 11-13. When 15 per cent. was being paid, which was done regularly for twelve years down to March, 1886, the shares were quoted as high as 27¾.

The English Bank of Rio de Janeiro (Limited) will receive subscriptions for £350,000 Five per Cent. Debenture Bonds (second series) of the Cantareira Water Supply and Drainage Company of the City of Sao Paulo, Brazil, at the price of 90 per cent, Both principal and interest are secured on the entire property and net revenue of the company, subject to the charge for interest and redemption of the outstanding first debenture bonds issued in 1881, now amounting to £112,800, and repayable by the 1st of July, 1903, when the present second series will become a first charge on the whole of the company's property and revenue.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.

(AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager.)

EVERY EVENING, at 7.30,

THE ARMADA:

MORNING PERFORMANCE SATURDAY NEXT, October 6.

Winifred Emery, Edith Bruce, Kate James, Ada Neilson, and Maud Milton; Leonard Boyne, Luigi Lablache, Edward Gardiner, Victor Stevens, A. Beaumont, Henry Loraine, S. Dawson, Mervin Dallas, Stanislaus Calhaem, B. Robins, F. Dobell, Basil West, W. Uridge, F. Harrison, U. Winter, Fitz Davis W. S. Parkes, H. Denvil, F. Thomas, F. Collings, and Harry Nicholls.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)

TO-NIGHT at 8.45, MATINEE SATURDAY at 2,

Mr RICHARD MANSFIELD as THE BARON CHEVRIAL, in A PARISIAN ROMANCE.

Play in Five Acts, by Mons. OCTAVE FEUILLET. Preceded at 7.45 by LESBIA, Classical Comedy in One Act, by Mr. RICHARD DAVEY. Lesbia, Miss Beatrice Cameron.

Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily from 10 to 5.

DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—In response to the continued and great demand for DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE the following programme is arranged for next week:—

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock, DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE Preceded at 8 o'clock by LESBIA.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS at 8 o'clock, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2, A PARISIAN ROMANCE.—LYCEUM.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE.)

TO-NIGHT at 8.30 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. HADDON CHAMBERS, entitled "CAPTAIN SWIFT." Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.50, by THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

CRITERION THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)

BETSY, EVERY EVENING, at 9 with the original cast. Preceded by, at 8.10, THE DOWAGER. Doors open at 7.45. Stage and Auditorium Lighted entirely by Electricity. N.B.—BETSY MATINEE on SATURDAY NEXT, at 3. Doors open at 2.30.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.

(Mr. THOMAS THORNE, Sole Lessee and Manager.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.30, JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART. 164th Time. Preceded at 7.45 by THE BROTHERS. Mr. Thomas Thorne; Messrs. William Rignold, Fred Thorne, Cyril Maude, J. S. Blythe, Scott Buist, F. Grove, Frank Gillmore, and Mr. H. B. Conway; Mesdames Kate Rorke, Gladys Homfrey, Banister, B Harrison, R. McNeill, Bowman, Adlercron, G. Arnold, Maunders, and Miss Vane.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)

THIS EVENING, at Eight, THE UNION JACK. 69th Time. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, L. Cautley, D. Somers, H. Russell, &c.; Miss Millward; Mesdames Helen Forsyth, O. Nethersole, D. Drummond, E. Bufton, and Clara Jecks. At 7.15, THE LOTTERY TICKET.

TERRY'S THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)

(Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BRICKWELL.)

The safest and coolest Theatre in London, constructed entirely with concrete and iron, absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout with electricity.

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A. W. PINERO'S New Three Act Domestic Drama, SWEET LAVENDER. 201st Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, T. C. Valentine, Bernard Gould, F. Kerr, Sant Matthews; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, Eva Wilson. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Seats at the Libraries and Box-office, open from 10 to 5. Telephone 2,702.

GAIETY THEATRE.

"SHE." A great success.

Manageress, Miss SOPHIE EYRE.

"SHE." EVERY EVENING at 8.0, a Romantic Play from the celebrated Novel of H. Rider Haggard. Miss Sophie Eyre as She. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Box-office open daily from 10 till 6. Prices from 1s. to £4 4s. Manager, Mr. EUGENE C. STAFFORD.

GLOBE THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN LART.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, THE MONK'S ROOM. Messrs. E. S. Willard, Hermann Vezin, Forbes Dawson, Stephen Caffrey, Ivan Watson, Edward Rose, A. J. Byde, Edwin Shepherd, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Helen Leyton, E. H. Brooke, Marion Lea, &c.

COURT THEATRE.

(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)

(Under the management of Mrs. John Wood.)

EVERY EVENING, at 9.0 (by arrangement with Mr. John Hare), LES SURPRISES DU DIVORCE, adapted by SYDNEY GRUNDY, and entitled MAMMA. Preceded at 8.15 by an original play by CHARLES THOMAS, entitled HERMINE. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open 10 to 10 Telephone 3,031.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)

EVERY EVENING, at 7.40, WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF.

At 8.30, punctually, DOROTHY. (741st Performance.)

Mesdames Marie Tempest, Florence Perry, Harriet Coveney, F. Neville, and Amy Augarde; Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, J. Le Hay, E. Griffin, and C. Hayden Coffin. Musical Director, M. Ivan Caryll. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open from 10 till 5. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

OPERA COMIQUE.

(Lessee and Manager, F. J. HARRIS.)

EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, a new and romantic Comic Opera, entitled CARINA. Music by JULIA WOOLF. Libretto by E. L. BLANCHARD and CUNNINGHAM BRIDGMAN. New and magnificent scenery by W. Telbin and T. E. Ryan. Costumes by Alias, Madame Auguste, and Miss Fisher, from original designs by Wilhelm. Augmented orchestra, conducted by Auguste Van Biene. Chorus and Ballet of Sixty. Incidental dances by John D'Auban. The above production is under the sole control and superintendence of Charles Harris. Characters by Mesdames Camille D'Arville, Josephine Findlay, Ada Dorée, Jessica Dene, Flora Wilmot, Blanche Murray, and Alice Lethbridge; Messrs. Durward Lely, G. H. Snazelle, E. D. Ward, W. Guise, Eric Thorne, H. Halley, and Charles Collette.

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THE THEATRE, re-decorated, upholstered, and renovated throughout, and entirely lighted by electricity, OPEN for the AUTUMN and WINTER SEASON. TO-NIGHT, PLANQUETTE'S celebrated comic opera, THE OLD GUARD, with new scenery, new costumes, and new effects, supported by Mr. Arthur Roberts, Mr. Alec Marsh, Mr. Joseph Tapley, Mr. M. H. Grahame, Mr. Leon Roche, and Mr. J. J. Dallas; Miss Giulia Warwick, Miss Carrie Coote, Miss Clara Graham, Miss Nellie Woodford, and Miss Annie Halford. Increased orchestra and chorus, conducted by Mr. John Crook. Preceded by a new operetta entitled QUITS, composed by Mr. JOHN CROOK. Doors open 7.15. Operetta 7.30. Opera 8.15. Carriages at 11. Box-office open daily from 10.30 till 5 o'clock.—R. D'ALBERTSON, Acting Manager.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.

In Concert Hall and Theatre, FRATELLI PRANDI'S MARIONETTES, "RODOPE" and "THE LIVING SKELETON," at 3 and 7.30 P.M. The NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINISTS at 4.40 and 9 P.M.

FREEMAN THOMAS' PROMENADE CONCERTS, THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN. Last Two Weeks of the Season. SECOND GRAND MILITARY NIGHT. THIS EVENING, at 8.0. Admission, 1s. Grand Orchestra (150 performers). Leader, Mr. Carrodus. Conductor, Mr. A. Gwyllym Crowe. British Army Quadrilles, Extra Military Bands, Popular Programme. Vocalists THIS EVENING:—Miss Julie Albu and Mr. Barrington Foote. Mr. Carrodus (Solo Violin), Mr. Radcliff (Solo Flute). Prices of admission, 1s. to £3 3s. Doors open 7.30. NOTE.—TO-MORROW (Friday), Vocalists:—Mdme Rose Hersee, Mdme. SCALCHI, and Mr. Henry Piercy.

SAVOY.—Proprietor and Manager, R. D'OYLY CARTE.—EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, a New and Original Opera by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN, entitled THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD; or, THE MERRYMAN AND HIS MAID.

SIR RICHARD CHOLMONDELEY (Lieutenant of the Tower)	MR. WALLACE BROWNLOW.
COLONEL FAIRFAX (under sentence of death)	MR. COURTICE POUNDS.
SERGEANT MERYLL (of the Yeomen of the Guard)	MR. RICHARD TEMPLE.
LEONARD MERYLL (his Son)	MR. W. R. SHIRLEY.
JACK POINT (a Strolling Jester)	MR. GEORGE GROSSMITH.
WILFRED SHADBOLT (Head Jailer and Assistant Tormentor)	MR. W. H. DENNY.
THE HEADSMAN	MR. RICHARDS.
ELSIE MAYNARD (a Strolling Singer)	MISS GERALDINE ULMAR.
PHOEBE MERYLL (Sergeant Meryll's Daughter)	MISS JESSIE BOND.
DAME CARRUTHERS (Housekeeper to the Tower)	MISS ROSINA BRANDRAM.
KATE (her Niece)	MISS ROSE HERVEY.

Musical Director, Mr. F. CELLIER. Doors open at 8.0.

SAVOY.—THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD, SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT at 2.30.

COMEDY THEATRE. — TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, a New Farcical Comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLES AND AUNTS, by W. LESTOCQ and WALTER EVERARD. Mr. W. S. Penley, Mr. T. G Warren, Mr. Wilfred Draycott, Mr. W. F. Hawtrey, Mr. Walter Everard, and Mr. W. Lestocq. Miss Cissy Grahame, Miss Maria Daly, Miss Caroline Elton, Miss Kate Lee, and Miss Vane Featherston. Preceded by, at 8, THE SPY, by CECIL RALEIGH. Business Manager, Mr E. F. BRADLEY.

UNCLES AND AUNTS, TO-NIGHT, at 9. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 3 o'clock.—COMEDY THEATRE.

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THE NEW GALLERY, REGENT-ST., ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION SOCIETY.—The FIRST EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s.
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GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA, WITHOUT ADMIXTURE.
Society says:—"THE QUEEN invariably has a cup of Schweitzer's Cocoatina brought to her bedside at 7.30, and two hours later she quaffs the same beverage at the breakfast table."
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ANOTHER STORY OF "SHE."

AYESHA CANDISHA IN THE MOUNTAINS OF MOROCCO.

AFTER a series of accidents we found ourselves (says a Morocco correspondent of the New York *Press*) in the vicinity of Jemis, whence we could see the grand panorama of Larache, and also that the boat which takes passengers from one bank of the Lueur to the other had made its last trip for the day. It was impossible to arrive at Larache before night.

"We must find some village," said Bu Ali.

Soon we heard him muttering, and saw him look all around trembling.

"I am mistaken," he finally said.

"Well," I replied, "don't be afraid. Although we have lost the road we can go down the valley, which will lead us to the river."

"Down the valley, Christian!" he exclaimed. "By Allah, I do not take a step down this valley at such a hour!"

"Why not, Bu Ali?"

"Why not?" he repeated, tremblingly. "Because this is her usual stopping place!"

"Whose stopping place?" I asked, with interest.

"The huntress of men—Ayesha Candisha."

The last words were almost whispered, and showed inexplicable fear.

"Ayesha Candisha!" I exclaimed, with curiosity. "Who is this woman?"

"Do not so speak of her; perhaps she may be listening," replied Bu Ali.

"It seems impossible that you believe such stuff," I said. "Of what do people accuse her?"

"By night," he replied, lowering his voice, "she repairs to lonely places, and prefers the margins of streams, fountains, and lakes. Gifted with marvellous beauty, and with eyes as bright as the star Mogreb, that seem to throw out rays of light, she fascinates the poor wayfarer so that he goes, following her insensibly, to the depth of the water, and dies miserably and alone. She robs the new born of their mothers, and, feeding on their blood, keeps herself young. She haunts the graves and torments the dead who were her enemies in such a way that when she leaves them at peace they are more dead than alive."

"I believe it, Bu Ali," I said, laughing.

"On the other hand," he continued, ignoring my remark, "to her dead friends she sends great plates of alcuzcuz, made of flour, water, and honey; rich tea of China, aromatic with herbs and amber; spiced cakes, the finest in the Orient; pipes of kif; and perfumes their beards with the precious drug called aud-el-calmari, and they are so content and satisfied that they would kill themselves for her."

"But how would they kill themselves if they are already dead?" I asked, striving not to laugh again.

"How?" said Bu Ali, opening his eyes. "You are a Christian, and that is enough. But I swear by the Prophet that I have not seen another so unbelieving as you."

"No," I replied, "for you tell me such things as make me think I am dreaming. But tell me something about the country, family, and age of this strange woman."

"They tell some things, but I never could get it clear," he replied, with some hesitation. "Some are certain she is the daughter of a cheri of the mountains of Zerjon, near Mequinez; others say that her father was a mighty emir of the Soudan, who had 1,000 camels loaded with gold, 1,000 with silver, 1,000 with pearls, 1,000 black slaves and 1,000 white ones, 1,000 horses, 1,000 wives and 1,000 concubines, 1,000 palaces, and 1,000 cities that obeyed his laws. Others believe that she is the daughter of a simple shepherd. To tell you what they say is to put you in a sea of confusion. But, I pray, let us talk no more. It is imprudent to talk so in this valley."

As we went on I heard a voice suddenly at my ear:

"Where are you going at such an hour, Christian?"

Turning quickly, I recognized the fequi, or man wise in the Koran, of the village of Raccada.

"I am seeking a resting-place for the night, Hachi Abdalla, and expect to find no roof but the stars," I answered.

"Do not be troubled, Christian," he replied. "Allah is great, and knows how to provide for the needs of men, as well as for the plants and animals. To-night you will sleep in my cottage."

"And what do you think," I asked, "that Bu Ali and I were talking about while journeying?"

"That is only known to Allah," he answered, "but it would not be foolish to think that, passing with one of our religion through this valley, you were talking of the mysterious being who inhabits it."

"And you believe in the existence and deeds of Ayesha Candisha?" I asked, earnestly.

"Silence!" he said, mysteriously, raising his finger to his lips. "Do not put your hand in a beehive, nor seek a lion in his den. When we reach the summit of this hill we may talk with more prudence."

When we had gained the summit, Abdalla resumed, prompted by me: "If you wish to hear the history of Ayesha Candisha ride nearer to my mule and listen."

And so Abdalla, wrapping himself more closely in his mantle, told me a strange story, which runs like this:—

"When the Sultan Muley Ismail organized the terrible black guard, by inspiration of the great saint Sidi-Bu-hari, there came from the Soudan, where the guard was recruited, a multitude of negro families. Some observed our holy laws, not to do harm to those of the same religion; but others committed all kinds of evil. One band of more than three hundred began to rob and kill in the Forest of Schel, in the caverns of which they found a refuge. The inhabitants of Schel called for aid, and a large number of soldiers was sent.

"These surrounded the woods where the blacks took refuge and began to close in upon them. The latter defended themselves like lions; but after many encounters they were driven to attempt an escape by night along the sea towards Tangier. But the soldiers discovered the stratagem, and made it cost them dear by hemming them in on the shore, so that they must either die of hunger or surrender. But the next day, finding themselves pushed hard,

they tried to escape by swimming, at which they were expert, and they would doubtless have succeeded had not the holy cherif Sidi Bomegait, who was buried near, raised a great tempest, which lashed the swimmers against the mountain Haf-el-baida, and their bodies the next morning were found covering the sands of the shore."

"But what has all this to do with Ayesha Candisha?" I asked, interrupting.

"When the sun had risen," he pursued, imperturbably, "the troops descended to the shore, and judge of their surprise, their astonishment, at finding among the bodies a little child, whiter than milk, playing with the shells upon the sand. Whence did she come? Who had brought her there? These were questions which went from mouth to mouth, and which the child could not satisfy, as she spoke a strange tongue. They took her to Jemis, the point of reunion, and shut her up in a hut; but the following day she had disappeared without leaving a sign. She was sought in the woods, and finally found, taken again to Jemis and shut up in a hole lined with straw, and securely covered; but with more wonder than ever it was discovered on the next morning that she was gone. Being found the third time, and secured with heavy chains, O Christian, at midnight the guards heard a terrible sound, and saw Ayesha Candisha, whose body in the darkness seemed to emit rays of light, transformed into a most beautiful maiden. She disappeared, and although often met with since she shows distrust of the human race, and has made many victims."

"Well," I exclaimed, "if Ayesha dates from the time of Muley Ismail, who reigned about 200 years ago, she must now have as many wrinkles as an oak branch, and at least ought to have cut her fourth set of teeth."

"You are mistaken, Christian," replied Abdalla, "for Ayesha Candisha is this day the most beautiful woman that the light of the sun covers."

We had reached Abdalla's cottages, and he introduced me into the one which was to serve me for the night, and which was bare. The floor was soon covered with carpets, upon which we sat, and tea was served, with alcuzcuz, boiled eggs, and a fricassee of mutton, seasoned with nuts, cumin seed and strong butter—a dish which is the most exquisite the culinary art of the Moors can offer.

At the close of the meal there came playfully towards us two little girls, daughters of Abdalla. They offered nothing strange to the sight in their long coloured cotton chemises; but by the light of the only lamp I saw upon the neck of the oldest something which finally claimed my attention. This I found to be a string of fine pearls, with a circular clasp of gold representing the seal of Solomon, and beside this clasp there hung a little purse of skin lined with silk.

"Can you tell me where you secured such a tasteful ornament?" I asked of Abdalla, indicating the collar of pearls.

"The speech of a Christian," he answered, smiling, "is like the press with which the mountaineers of Miltsen squeeze out the juice of the olive. This valuable ornament has relation to a sufficiently extraordinary history, in which my ancient father had some part. I am charged to transmit it to my children, that it may carry to the latest generation the story of its importance as a talisman. As there is nothing in its history which is not honourable to the remarkable being who, next to Allah and the Holy Prophet, protects my family, I will gladly tell it to you."

At a sign from my host a slave brought two pipes filled with excellent Levantine tobacco. Then Abdalla kissed his daughter upon the forehead, and in a few moments we were alone.

"You are the only Christian," said Abdalla, "that may hear from the lips of a Mussulman a relation so intimate as that which I am going to make to you. But you sleep to-night under my roof, and I ought to fill to the end the sacred rights to which hospitality makes you a creditor. But listen in silence, and do not interrupt me.

"Seventy times my father had seen the wheat-fields ripen, and as he found himself rich, surrounded by his family, and venerated by all the world, he did not feel his life slipping away, which in its course presented no bitterness nor misfortune. But one morning he awoke later than usual, and being alone he began to reflect upon things which before had not so strongly appealed to his deliberation. He thought upon death. He found himself wrapped in a wrinkled skin, looking out of rheumy eyes, eating with few teeth, careful of movement. Being a man of right judgment, he did not feel sad, but, first giving thanks to Allah for the prompting, from that day he put his affairs in order, terminated all differences with his neighbours, and arranged to leave to me and my brother, who is cadi of Iserif, a patrimony free from outside pretension.

"A month before he died he expressed a desire to take one more walk by the bank of the river. As I was the oldest brother I did not leave him alone a moment, and I accompanied him upon his walk. We arrived in sight of the ruins of Chemmis, and my father, seating himself in front of them, wished me to be seated at his side. This I had never done without his consent, such is the respect which the true believer has for the author of his days. My father was a really wise man, had studied in the famous schools of Fez and risen to the great dignity of cadi-el-cadi, or chief of all the cadis of the empire.

"He said to me thus: 'By night and day, at all hours, praise the powerful Allah, for he gives life, and breath, and riches, and peace of mind. After him give tribute to the Holy Prophet, the mirror through which have come to true believers the rays of divine grace, revealing the pages of the sacred Koran. Honour the ashes of the illustrious men who gave examples to the world. But,' he added specially, showing me the collar which you have seen, 'carry always with you this talisman, and do not offend by work, word, or thought, the powerful and enchanted being who confided it to me.'

"'An enchanted being?' I asked.

"'Yes, Ayesha Candisha,' he replied, in a low voice. 'She gave it to me to perpetuate the happiness of my family.'

"'And how?' I asked.

"'It was the anniversary of the feast of the Holy Sidi Embarek, whose tomb is on the other side of these ruins. I was called to read the sacred Koran at the foot of the sepulchre, and started with a man of the village of Jlut, who, I observed, was fantastic in his character, who prayed with pride, was superstitious, and now brave and again timid. It was the hour of asar when we set out, and I expected to arrive at the tomb before sunset. But it was written that we should not end the day peacefully. On the elevation which you see to the left, believed to have been made from materials of this dead city of Eblis, the spirit of darkness, and which we try to evade passing near, on the top of a rock under a wild fig tree we saw a woman entirely enveloped in a mantle. When we drew near she separated the folds and completely discovered a most divine face, white and rosy as the morning, long golden hair covering her shoulders, and her form was richly dressed. We were amazed to see such beauty and riches in such a place, and then came to my mind the tale of my infancy, of the child of some sultan, guided by a geni, straying always through the woods. Bu-Grain, my companion, dismounted silently and clung to my knee.'"

(To be concluded to-morrow.)

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The City of Sao Paulo is the capital of the province of that name, undoubtedly by far the richest and most prosperous province in the Brazilian Empire; the city has rapidly increased in extent and prosperity during the past ten years, and has every appearance of continuing to do so. In 1878, the date of the formation of the Company, the population was reported as 25,000, and the number of houses as about 3,000. In 1887 the population was reported as 50,000, and the number of houses as 9,000. Of these houses 6,900 are within the Company's water and drainage system, 4,792 have drainage connection, and 3,915 are supplied with water. It is a well recognized fact that the reservoirs and works of the Company have been most substantially constructed, and the supply of water is both good and abundant. It is estimated that at least 700 more houses will be brought into connection with the Company during the current year.

The following table, extracted from the last Report of the Company, shows how rapidly the revenue has gone on increasing since 1883 (when full operations commenced):—

TABLE.

Year.	Receipts.		
	Water.	Drainage.	Sundries.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1884	48,678$120	135,407$100	979$970
1885	91,615$090	144,488$000	7,295$200
1886	109,043$500	149,381$000	15,070$890
1887	154,911$290	160,315$000	17,439$297

Year.	Total Receipts.	Expenses.	Net Income.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1884	185,065$190	41,399$210	143,665$980
1885	243,398$290	47,055$040	196,343$250
1886	273,495$390	51,708$645	221,786$745
1887	332,695$587	64,730$761	267,964$826

It will be seen that the net income during 1887 amounted to Rs.267,964$826, or nearly double that of 1884, whilst for the first six months of the present year, according to data furnished by the Company, the net income amounted to Rs.160,139$000, which, at 26½*d.*, is equal to an annual income of £35,364

The annual amount required for the service of the First Debenture Bonds is about.. £10,200
And for the service of the present issue, during the first ten years..... £17,500 £27,700

The existing works leave, therefore, a surplus of £7,664

without calculating the revenue which will accrue from the extensions to be effected with part of the proceeds of this Loan.

After the redemption, in 1903, of the First Series of Debenture Bonds, of which there are now only £112,800 outstanding, the Bonds of the present issue will become a first charge on the whole undertaking, revenues, rights, and properties of the Company.

Applications for the Debenture Bonds on the annexed form, accompanied by a deposit of 5 per cent., must be sent to the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro (Limited), 2A, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.

In case of no allotment, the deposit will be returned in full.

When a less number of bonds is allotted than are applied for, the surplus of the deposit will be applied, in whole or in part, as the case may be, to the payment of the amount due on the allotment.

In default of payment of the respective instalments at their due dates, all previous payments will be liable to forfeiture.

Scrip Certificates to Bearer will be issued against allotment letters, to be afterwards exchanged for the bonds when ready, of which due notice will be given.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be obtained at the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro Limited, 2A, Moorgate-street, London, E.C., and of Messrs. Hichens, Harrison, and Co., Brokers, of 41, Threadneedle-street, E.C.

The SUBSCRIPTION LIST will be OPENED on THURSDAY, 4th instant, and CLOSED on or before MONDAY, the 8th idem.

London, 3rd October, 1888.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

THE CANTAREIRA WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF SAO PAULO, BRAZIL. (A Companhia Cantareira e Esgotos da Cidade de Sao Paulo.)

Issue of £350,000 sterling Five per Cent. Debenture Bonds (Second Series).

To the Directors of the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro (Limited), 2A, Moorgate-street, London.

Gentlemen,— request that you will allot to £ say Pounds nominal Capital of the above Loan, on which I enclose the required deposit of Five per Cent., or £ , and agree to accept that amount or any less sum that may be allotted to me, and to pay the further sums due in respect of such allotment, according to the conditions of your prospectus, dated 3rd October, 1888.

Signature.....
Name in full .....
Address .....
Date.....

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1836.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS £7,415,918

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The LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS of 35*s.* per cent. per annum on sums assured in the new participating class has been declared at each valuation.

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Applications for Agencies invited.

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ASSETS exceed £4,000,000

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THOMAS G. ACKLAND, F.I.A., F.S.S., Actuary.

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Established 1797.

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London Offices { 50, Fleet-street, E.C., and 18, Royal Exchange, E.C.
AMOUNT INSURED £250,000,000
CLAIMS PAID..... £7,000,000

Agents wanted in Metropolitan District. Applications to be made to either of the above London Offices. C. E. BIGNOLD, Secretary.

Norwich, Sept. 29, 1888.

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE,

19, LOMBARD STREET, E.C

AND

57, CHARING CROSS, S.W.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1803. 1, Old Broad-street, E.C.; 22, Pall-mall, S.W. Subscribed Capital, £1,200,000; paid up, £300,000; total invested funds, over £1,600,000. E. COZENS SMITH, Gen. Manager.

WESTMINSTER FIRE OFFICE, 27, KING-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN. Founded A.D. 1717. Losses promptly paid. Insurances arranged by Telephone No. 3,692. CHARLES ROUSE BROWNE, Secretary.

REVERSIONS AND LIFE INTERESTS in LANDED or FUNDED PROPERTY or other securities and annuities PURCHASED, or loans or annuities thereon granted by the EQUITABLE REVERSIONARY INTEREST SOCIETY (LIMITED), 10, LANCASTER-PLACE, WATERLOO-BRIDGE, STRAND, Established 1835. Capital, £500,000. Interest on Loans may be capitalized.

F. S. CLAYTON } Joint
C. H. CLAYTON } Secretaries.

THE ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

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For forms of application apply to
W. H. MAVERS, Secretary.

Offices: 23, Finsbury-circus, E.C.

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	Tons	H.P.	
CUZCO	3,918....	4,000....	Oct. 12
ORIENT	5,386....	6,000....	Oct. 25
LUSITANIA ..	3825....	4,000....	Nov. 9
OROYA	6,184....	7,000....	Nov. 23
ORIZABA	6,134....	7,000....	Dec. 7
LIGURIA	4,638....	4,000....	Dec. 21

The steamers will call at Colombo until further notice.

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,, 6	7 5 ,,	7 10 ,,	6 35 p.m.
,, 8	8 10 ,,	8 20 ,,	6 35 ,,
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